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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1872. NO. 263.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Affray Among Americans at Alexandria, Egypt—Consul General Butler Concerned.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, July 13.—A disgraceful affray occurred here yesterday between United States Consul General Butler and Waddington, his secretary, on the one part, and Generals Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell, ex-Confederate officers in the Khedive's service, on the other part. Shots were exchanged, and Major Campbell wounded. The affair creates great excitement. There are various accounts of the origin. Butler's plea in justification of the imbroglio is that the Khedive's officers made a premeditated attempt to assassinate him. This the others indignantly deny, and assert that Butler was the aggressor.

Cardinal Hats Bestowed.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Echo* this afternoon publishes a private letter, said to have been written by a person high in authority at the Vatican, stating that the Pope on the first of November last—All Saints' Day—bestowed Cardinal hats on the Archbishop of London, Archbishop of Paris, and Most Reverend Martin John Spalding, now deceased, who was then Archbishop of Baltimore.

The Question of Taxation in France.

PARIS, July 13.—The American Minister, Washburne, has gone to Boulogne for a few days. The proposal of Gaslonde, which created such an excited debate in the National Assembly yesterday, to increase taxation on licenses, doors, windows and furniture, came up again to-day, and, after debate, that part of the proposal increasing the tax on licenses was adopted, but the other portion, increasing the taxes on doors, windows and furniture, was rejected.

The Regatta at Havre.

HAVRE, July 13.—The Havre regatta took place yesterday. Twelve boats started. Twenty hours was the time allotted for the race. It was expected that the Guinevere, Livonia and Sappho would sail, but the Guinevere was withdrawn, and consequently the Sappho was withdrawn, because the Livonia was the only large schooner entered, and that Douglass would not sail with Asbury as the only competitor. The boats started at four o'clock. The Sappho started fifteen minutes afterward, ran to the leeward of the fleet, crossing the bows of the Livonia, and returned to anchorage an hour and a half ahead of her.

Anticipating Heavy Direct Damages.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Observer* anticipates that by the award to be made by the Geneva Tribunal, England will be obliged to pay heavy sums for direct damages, although it believes the total amount will fall several millions below the American estimate. Parliament will probably be prorogued on the 6th of August.

German Riflemen from America.

BERLIN, July 14.—The German riflemen from America, who are to take part in the Federal Schutzenfest, arrived last week in Hannover, and were received at Soden with a deputation of welcome, in which he frequently alluded to the enthusiasm manifested in the United States over victories of the fatherland during the late war, and at the end proposed three cheers for the visitors, which were given with a good will by the large crowd present at the reception.

War Impending between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

LONDON, July 14.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at Southampton. Brazil has declined to receive General Mitre, the plenipotentiary from the Argentine Confederation. The Brazilian government was preparing for hostilities. The arrival of large quantities of munitions of war ordered in Europe was expected. The dispute with the Argentine States originated in the non-fulfillment of the treaty concerning Paraguay.

Anniversary of the Taking of the Bastile.

PARIS, July 14.—To-day the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, was celebrated at Ferte Sous Jouarre with a banquet. Gambetta presided and made a characteristic speech, in which he denounced the leagues of the church and monarchy. Public dinners in honor of the day were prohibited in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nimes, Rouen and Bordeaux, but no attempt was made to interfere with the celebration at Ferte Sous Jouarre.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 13, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾. United States bonds—coupons 5-20s of '62, 91¾; do of '65, 91¾; do of '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 91¾.

FRANKFORT, July 13.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¾.

PARIS, July 13.—Rentes 74 francs 42 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10¼d; Orleans 11⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 7s 9d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 26s. Cheese 55s.

Suicide at Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., July 13, 1872.

James Milligan, an old resident of this place, aged about fifty-five, hung himself this evening. He was found suspended by a rope in the coal house of B. Rand. When found life was not quite extinct, but all efforts to restore him were unavailing. He left a letter stating he was tired of living.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Senators Henry Wilson and Morton arrived at Long Branch Saturday morning, as the guests of President Grant. Senator Wilson left in the evening for North Carolina, to participate in the State canvass. The President will leave for Washington on Monday night.

Dr. S. J. Sherman, convicted of causing the death of Henrietta Patten by abortion in Washington last winter, and sentenced to the penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President.

A great crowd assembled at one of the hotels at Long Branch Saturday evening, expecting to see Horace Greeley. Among the most Daniel Drew, Judge Fitch and George Francis Train were in waiting to see Greeley, but were disappointed, Greeley having postponed the visit until this week.

The French band left New York for Chicago on Saturday.

New York had a fatal case of Asiatic cholera on Saturday.

The horse Henry Bassett won the sweepstakes, mile and a quarter, at Saratoga, on Saturday, beating three horses. Lyttleton and Victoria were a tie for the second place. Bassett's time was 2:11¼. Joe Daniels won the Traverse stakes, mile and three-quarters, in 3:08¾, beating eight horses.

Much of the wheat crop just harvested in Tennessee has been injured in the shock by continued and untimely rains. Great injury has also been done the growing cotton crop in Middle and Western Tennessee and North Alabama; the rains causing the shedding of the blooms, and planters entertain serious apprehensions of effects. Heavy rains continued on Saturday.

Ex-Governor Stanley, of California, died last Friday night.

The "Bourbon" Democrats of Oregon propose to send delegates to the Louisville Convention.

The *Daily News*, ultra secession Democrat, at Los Angeles, California, repudiates the Baltimore nomination.

The largest shop of the Northern Indiana Penitentiary, located at Michigan City, was burned on Saturday. The contractors, Messrs. Ford, Johnson & Co., lose about $35,000, and the State $12,000. The contractor were insured for $17,000, while the State was uninsured. The fire, it is supposed, was communicated by sparks from the chimney.

Alexander H. Weir, who in April last presented at the Third National Bank of St. Louis a forged check on the Chatham National Bank of New York for $2,200, and got it cashed, and who was arrested in Buffalo a few days ago, arrived in St. Louis on Saturday, in custody. Young Weir is a son of Rev. Silas Weir, city missionary of New Brunswick, N. J.

Joseph L. Keck, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Nevins, a reporter of the *Enquirer*, had a "set-to" in Cincinnati on Saturday, in which fists and canes were freely used. Mr. Keck had taken umbrage at an article written by Mr. Nevins.

Mr. Hutchins, of the St. Louis *Times*, has disposed of his interest in that journal at the rate of two hundred thousand dollars for the entire establishment.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, on Saturday, a boy eleven years old, named O'Donnell, was pushed into the Mississippi river by another lad and drowned.

L. P. Walker, organist of a Baptist church in Louisville, while in swimming Saturday evening, suddenly sank and was drowned.

Phil D. Miller, of St. Louis, contractor for cleaning the streets of Louisville, has disappeared, leaving behind considerable debts.

Further particulars of the killing of John Conners by Benj. Bedel, in McHenry county, Ills., on the 10th instant, indicate that the murder was premeditated and that Asa Holcomb and his wife, the parents of Bedel's wife, were accessory before the fact, and the coroner's jury have returned a verdict to that effect. Holcomb and wife and Bedel are now in custody.

An immense Republican mass meeting was held at Bloomington, Ills., on Saturday. Ex-Governor Oglesby and Gen. Beveridge were the principal speakers.

Plans for the construction of a new tunnel under the lake to add to the water supply of Chicago are published. The works, it is estimated, will cost four hundred thousand dollars.

POLITICAL.

Grant and Wilson Club at Mansfield, Ohio—Democratic Indignation at Greeley's Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 14, 1872.

A meeting was held last evening for the formation of a Grant Club. L. B. Matson, Esq., was made President of the club, and J. E. Wharton, Secretary. Vice Presidents were appointed from each ward and an executive committee was named. The Republicans propose to go into the caucus with vigor. The Democracy claim to have the name of one hundred and fifty Republicans in the city going for Greeley, but some of the names that have leaked out are claimed by Republicans as anything but Greeley men. The Republicans believe they can match an anti-Greeley Democrat with every Greeley Republican and have a margin over. The Democrats of Springfield township, this county, are indignant over Greeley's nomination, and it is said only five Democrats in the township will support him. It is further said that a committee has been sent to the editor of the *Shield and Banner* to protest against his hoisting the Baltimore ticket. Politics are in a rather muddled condition here. A dead dog was found on the scene of the Greeley ratification meeting in this city the morning after the meeting. The fact has excited much conjecture, and the question is agitated as to whether it was General Brinkerhoff's speech or those of the other gentlemen or the meeting as a whole that killed the dog.

Greeley and Brown Demonstrations in Ohio Towns.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, July 14, 1872.

After firing a hundred guns and much blowing on brass horns the Greeleyites succeeded in drawing a crowd of a hundred on the square last night, which was addressed by several home speakers. The addresses consisted in blows of the present administration. Greeley stock is evidently taken at a discount here, and from present indications the majority for old Grant Township at the next November will be larger than last election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 14, 1872.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Mt. Vernon held a ratification meeting last night. It was to have been held in the afternoon, but the hot weather and difficulty of getting a band of music were so discouraging that it was postponed till evening. The Court House was comfortably filled. L. Harper, Esq., presided. John W. White and James C. Irvine, Liberal Republicans, and Abel Hart, Esq., ex-editor of the *Democratic Journal*, R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, addressed the meeting, and was followed by General Morgan. Their remarks were duly applauded, and at the close three cheers were given for Greeley and Brown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, July 14, 1872.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of this city made a demonstration in favor of Greeley and Brown Saturday evening. A crowd was on the public square, estimated at about two thousand. Bonfires were built in the center of the square and speeches made by Col. John Berry, candidate for Congress in this district, Major J. D. Zars and Hon. T. E. Grisell, heretofore Radical Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., July 14, 1872.

A Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held here last evening, which was addressed by Drs. Edwin and James L. Booth, Liberal Republicans, and Colonel Eaton, Democrat, of Missouri. The crowd was respectable, though not large, probably owing to the lateness of the notice given of the meeting. Many ladies were present. The Crestline Band discoursed some excellent music.

Greeley Picnic at Chappaqua.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., July 13.—The assemblage of the Democratic Convention and others on the farm of Horace Greeley's to-day was merely a social gathering or picnic. Greeley conducted the various delegates over his farm in the forenoon, and showed all the peculiarities. A bountiful dinner was served at one o'clock, after which Greeley addressed the meeting, consisting of about five hundred people. He said it was a social gathering, having no other purpose than congregating for pleasure. There were friends from home, friends from afar near, and he wished they would frequently visit him at his farm. Senator Given made a short speech, in which he eulogized the farmer's life, and strongly advocated a close and everlasting alliance between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans as the only means of saving the nation for the country. Judge Regan, of Texas, was the next speaker. He dwelt at some length on the history of the Democratic party, and strongly censured General Grant, whom he characterized as useless, dishonest and corrupt, and said he was unwilling until they had swept from power every vestige of it. There is no place to rally round Greeley, who was honest, straightforward, and more than competent to govern the nation. Other speeches were made by men given for Horace Greeley, the Democracy and Liberal Republicans. Neither Mr. Doolittle nor Mr. Schell were present, and the affair from beginning to end was exceedingly orderly. Not one-half of the members of the Baltimore committee were present. Several prominent New Yorkers were present, but neither of the many Southern Democrats, who were warm in their expressions as to supporting Greeley in the canvass, participated in the promising large majorities in the Southern States.

Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting at Fort Scott, Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., July 13.—A ratification meeting is being held in this city to-night by the Liberal Republicans, of which S. A. Marlow, member of the Republican State Committee, is chairman. Speeches are being made by Gov. Hoch, Superintendent of Insurance under Governor Osborn, and Judge McCleverly, John M. Galloway, Republicans, and Judge McComas, Gen. Blair, and other Democrats.

Journalistic Change.

DETROIT, MICH., July 13.—The *Free Press* (Democratic) of Sunday morning, contains the valedictory of its present political editor, and announces the retirement of a change in proprietorship. It also pledges itself to the support of the Baltimore nominations.

Senator Sumner Declares for Greeley.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish the following letter from Charles Sumner, addressed to L. U. Reavis, of this city: "I think that, on reflection, you will not think it advisable for me to write a public letter on the matter to which you call attention. Mr. Greeley and myself have been fellow-laborers in many things. We were born in the same year. I honor him much, and as between him and another person, who shall be nameless, I am for him earnestly."

A Greeley Failure.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 13.—The Greeley ratification meeting held at the State House last night was a failure, as far as the crowd was concerned, not more than five hundred persons being present, according to Democratic count. Earnest and sanguine speeches were made by several local speakers.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Trans-continental Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—One hundred and twenty thousand dollars was subscribed on Friday at San Francisco, as stock to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. A new company is entitled the San Francisco and Colorado Railroad, and is to connect with the Texas Pacific. The new company was formed here yesterday, and four millions have been subscribed already. It is independent of any other organization.

Lancaster and Reading Narrow Gauge.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow Gauge Railroad Company was held on the 10th, at Lancaster. The final location of the route was fully discussed, and the contractor and others alleging that a more convenient and better graded route existed between Lancaster and Quarryville than that surveyed, it was resolved that the contracting party place their own engineer and corps on the line and make a report of their work at the earliest day possible. There is no idea of any abandonment of the enterprise, and the company is fully resolved to carry it through, and work will commence as soon as the most practicable route is determined upon.

Destructive Fire at Alpena, Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH., July 13.—Last night a fire occurred at Alpena, which was the most disastrous that ever visited a small town in this State. Being entirely a lumber manufacturing place, the buildings were naturally all frame, and, although the town possesses steam fire engines, all efforts to stay the progress of the flames were unavailing until they had swept away three and a half blocks of the main business portion of the town. The most lamentable part of the disaster is the loss of life. Mrs. Westbrook, who kept a millinery store, perished in the street in front of her store. She could not be rescued, and nothing but her bones can be found. George, her son, in endeavoring to save his mother, was so badly burned that he died to-day. The remains of two others, supposed to be men, were found in the ruins to-day. A sailor named Kelly, and G. R. Westby, engineer at Barlow's mill, were badly injured, and doubts are entertained of Westby's recovery. Losses as far as computed foot up $100,000; insurance about $70,000. Alpena contains over twenty mills, which are the main stay of the place. None of them were burned.

Bold Bank Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—A gang of burglars this morning went to the residence of Mr. Hayward, cashier of the Blackstone National Bank, at Uxbridge, Mass., and gagged the whole family. They then compelled the bank teller to go with them to the bank, where they obtained between thirteen and fourteen thousand dollars.

At Peoria, Ills., on Friday evening, John Castella beat John Keenan to death with a club.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Three-fourths Across the Continent—From Washington to Laramie—What Red Cloud Thinks of Pittsburgh—Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, Union Pacific Railroad, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LARAMIE, July 8, 1872.

Leaving Washington one must needs come in contact with the old fogy Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which still has a monopoly, soon to be broken by the Pennsylvania Railroad entering the field. But getting away from the heat and dust and torn-up streets of Washington (now almost deserted), into the sweet, pure air of the country, one soon forgets monopolies and all the unpleasant features of Washington life, and thinks only of its attractions, its handsome public building—the finest in the world—its pleasant streets and parks (as they will be), and the gay, fashionable throng of the winter, and the genial, social circle that calls the city "home."

Of Baltimore, with its rapidly increasing business, its strong Southern sentiment, its pretty girls and the "Monument," nothing need be said, as it has been extensively written up in Pittsburgh during the past year.

Skirting the beautiful Juniata and crossing the grand old Alleghenies at night, the finest part part of a trans-continental trip is lost, but every Pittsburgher appreciates them.

Pittsburgh, the busiest, pleasantest, dirtiest city in the world, filled with the most solid, substantial and reliable business men, where it can be said, better than anywhere else, "a man's word is as good as his bond," and where every charity, if deserving, need never want—a better town to live in, taking it all, one could not find. Its suburbs are finer than the parks of other cities, and their limits are unbounded, and the people in and about the city are the most genial, hospitable and best in the world. Red Cloud, the great Sioux Chief, on his return home, described the city as being covered with a cloud of smoke, and being very dirty, and summed it all up as being a hard place for any one to live in; but then he was not "used to the dirt."

From Pittsburgh to Chicago is a pleasant trip. The country through Ohio and Western Pennsylvania is certainly very fine—and just now is in the glory of summer. Mrs. Harper, Esq., presided. John W. White and James C. Irvine, Liberal Republicans, and Abel Hart, Esq., ex-editor of the *Democratic Journal*, R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, addressed the meeting, and was followed by General Morgan. Their remarks were duly applauded, and at the close three cheers were given for Greeley and Brown.

Chicago, when your correspondent left it last, was a heap of smouldering ruins. Everybody was disheartened, and about the depots were crowds of people seeking homes elsewhere, and all over the country liberal appeals were being made for ruined Chicago. Yet before the fire had been mastered the reaction began, and property and lots were being bought and sold, new sites selected and business begun. The first difficulty with a stranger is the loss of direction. All the old "land marks" are obliterated, and new ones have been established, while, as a whole, the city in the completeness of its ruin, and wandered about its deserted marts of trade, to realize the pluck of its people. A hundred and fifty millions lost, a city destroyed, its handsome business houses and the homes of its people in ruins? Yet Chicago is to-day the same boasting, self-satisfied, self-reliant city and its people are outwardly as quiet and serene as if the great fire had been in China or Japan. An occasional lot now sells for more than it did before the fire, and the first building on it, and at once the item is chronicled, and the instance cited as if it were the case all through the burnt district. But it is not; it is the exception. But it is better to look at the bright side. Many of these placed looking business men on change, quietly going about their business, while a select circle bemoan the great disaster. The progress that has been made in rebuilding is wonderful; the whole burnt district will be rebuilt at once, and perhaps half will be ready for occupancy before the first anniversary of the fire. There is no lack of money, and no lack of energy. There are few iron, stone, or marble, but many plain substantial bricks, more for use than show. Even the costly buildings have principally plain brick building, said it was not so handsome outside as their former marble one, but it was more comfortable inside, and was well suited to their business. Many large blocks are finished, but trade is slow in leaving its temporary quarters, preferring back to its former localities. The want of sidewalks, and the piles of building material makes the burnt district a very undesirable place in which to do business. Most of the working people who lost their homes, have made up their loss by the demand for labor at an advance of full fifty per cent in wages. Thousands have come in from all parts of the country, and full fifty thousand mechanics and laborers are now rebuilding the city. Taxes to the amount of a fully a million dollars a week, a large portion of which is kept in circulation, bearing properity on the face of it.

TO OMAHA.

From Chicago to Omaha is a pleasant ride of twenty-four hours. The first important places are Rock Island and Davenport, rival cities on opposite sides of the Mississippi. Both are growing, flourishing business places, but the latter is the larger and decidedly the pleasanter and prettier place to live. Leaving Davenport we enter into the beautiful rolling prairie lands of Iowa. The soil is not as deep and rich as in some parts of Illinois, yet good enough to produce luxuriant crops. The country looks splendidly, fully two or three weeks ahead of Ohio and Pennsylvania, but not better than the wheat, oats and grass. There are many rapidly growing towns along the road, but none of special interest till we reach Des Moines, the capital of the State, which is a flourishing city, in the center of a rich farming region. Council Bluffs, a city of ten thousand inhabitants, on the east bank of the Missouri, is the terminus of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and is disputing with Omaha the the possession of the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the time being of considerable importance, but Omaha has the advantage of the trade of the great West.

The new iron bridge connecting the two cities is a fine structure, and a great improvement on the mud scow—called a ferry-boat—that carried freight and passengers over "the big muddy" a year ago.

Omaha is the beginning of our journey westward. Up to this point it was a town of 5,000 inhabitants, now it numbers 15,000. There is not much marked improvement during the past year, yet it gives evidence of steady growth. A large depot of the Union Pacific Railroad will be a great addition to its wealth and population. It is destined to be one of the great cities of the West.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

YOUR correspondent having passed over and roughly written up the Pacific Railroad a year ago, and the many Pittsburghers who have done the trip this season, will not attempt more than a comparative view of it uninteresting.

Leaving Omaha on a lovely day, nicely fixed in a palace car, a delightful breeze—rendering it a disputed point whether it were pleasanter with the windows open or closed—not a speck of dust, no smoke or sparks from the engine, with good company and literature aboard the train, and the beautiful, bright prairies of Nebraska as our outlook, we settled ourselves for a pleasant trip "to the West." Nowhere else has a year made as marked a change. Then the prairie looked as beautiful, the grass as luxuriant in its growth, and the wild flowers as bright and of as numberless varieties—but now all along the way are settlers' houses; some only a cabin, marking the latest comers; others neat and tasteful cottages, with orchards and surroundings of comfort, and corn and grain fields are fast taking the place of prairie grass and wild flowers.

The first half dozen stations are of no importance until we arrive at *Fremont*. A year ago this was a town of little more than the resting house; now it is quite a place, with some real fine buildings. The guide book chronicles four hundred new buildings erected during the year, costing six hundred thousand dollars, and it speaks well for the place that but twelve of them are saloons. In former railroad days the proportion would have been reversed.

THE PLATTE.

For a long distance we skirt the Platte, which, in the old emigrant days, was an important river. Along its shores, following its meanderings, thousands of emigrant trains moved with the speed of ox-trains, taking six and eight months in accomplishing what we now do in half as many days. Yet those were jolly parties, and the most interesting people one meets in California and Oregon, are the well-to-do, often wealthy people, who crossed the plains with an ox-team and very little else, except health, energy and self-reliance; and sundry are the stories they tell of adventure—some true, others made to while away the time—and told so often that to question their correctness were an insult.

Schuyler, a town of six hundred inhabitants, and Columbus, of fifteen hundred, have improved very much during the year, and both give evidence of future growth. Along the way we see a few Pawnee and other Indians, who subsist largely by begging. They have become *infested* with frontier civilization, and are sorry specimens of the race, yet many eastern people, crossing the continent, see no other, and hearing the opinions of those who ascribe to Indians all the white man's vices (none of which they have in a wild state), come back *fully posted* on the great Indian question.

THE SIOUX COUNTRY.

During the night we leave the fine farming lands of Nebraska and pass into the grazing lands of Wyoming. Many large herds of cattle and sheep have taken the place of the buffalo that once made their homes here. We are now in the once dangerous Sioux country, where the Ogalalla, Minneconju, Brule, Cheyenne and Arrapaho had their homes and hunting grounds, and the possession of which they resolutely disputed until the peace policy of President Grant, carried out by the Board of Indian Commissioners, induced them to make their homes on their reservation, a hundred miles to the north. And, as a result, all this country is as safe from Indian hostilities as is the Monongahela Valley; and better, the then wild Sioux, under the lead of Red Cloud, Red Dog and Spotted-Tail, are now ready to settle down as farmers, and are asking for schools and churches.

Cheyenne has not improved any during the year, except in morals, for which there was plenty of room.

THE SUMMIT.

Sherman, the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 8,422 feet high, has not changed any; the same scarred rocks of hard, red conglomerated granite, wrought into strange fantastic shapes, by the action of the elements since the time when all nature floated about on icebergs, with no fear of contact with other crafts—and these huge navigators certainly did drop some queer specimens about the mountain tops.

There are many evidences of the late unprecedentedly severe winter; a hundred peaks that a month earlier last year were clear of snow, still wear their wintry covering, and along the road, a few few small patches of snow are still to be seen.

We arrived at Laramie, the most important place on the road, on Saturday evening and take up our quarters over Sunday here.

T. K. C.

POLITICAL NOTES.

S. M. Pierce, Esq., Col. J. Patton Lyon and Samuel Brenneman, Esq., have been selected as the conferees from Clarion county for Hon. James Campbell, candidate for Constitutional Convention, and D. McClay, Esq., candidate for State Senator.

The following ticket has been nominated by the Democracy of Jefferson county: Prothonotary, &c., J. B. Henderson, of Brookville; Sheriff, John S. Barr, of Brookville; Commissioner, J. H. Robinson, of Snyder township; Auditor, D. Orcutt, of Corsica borough. Delegate was expressed for either Congress, Senate or Legislature.

The Senatorial conference in the Mercer, Venango and Lawrence district has not yet agreed upon a candidate.

The *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville, says: "We have the assurance of his neighbors that Buckalew is very unpopular at his home and will run much ahead of his ticket. He will run behind his ticket in his own town, and several hundred behind in the county. He has no sympathy with the workingmen, and in fact, Rome in comparison with Saltillo was Paradise. How a man stands at home is a good criterion of his qualities, and in this respect General Hartranft is in marked contrast to Buckalew as he will run well ahead of his ticket in Montgomery. Hundreds of Democrats there, who admire the man for his personal qualities, will vote for him."

The Elmira, N. Y., *Advertiser* says: "A prominent Democrat in this city visited a neighboring town in Pennsylvania the other day, and while there attended a barn raising among his old friends and neighbors. There were twenty-four Republicans present and twenty-five Democrats. As is customary on such occasions, the carpenter was asked for his political situation. The Greeley men were requested to take one side and the anti-Greeley men the other, and the enumeration showed a majority of Elmira, himself a Greeley man, is authority for the statement, that one solitary person went to the Greeley side, and forty-five to the anti-Greeley side. Of the latter, he said, a majority were Democrats who had formerly been Greeley Democrat, who makes this statement, may be had by calling at this office, Nobody can say that Greeley men have not fairly been similar, but this is the only instance where the information has come from a Greeley Democratic source."

The *Times and Dispatch* says: "Hundreds of Democrats are leaving Reading after the action of the late adjournment of the Baltimore convention, and hundreds will not vote for Greeley, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of representative Democrats to convey a different impression."

The Workingmen's Convention at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, on the 10th, nominated the following ticket: Assembly, C. C. Stanbarger, of Altoona; Treasurer, H. L. Bunker, of Hollidaysburg; Commissioner, John Stanley, of Juniata; Director of the Poor—Ballger, of Taylor; Auditor, C. B. Jones, of Gaysport.

STATE NEWS.

The hay crop is large in Somerset county.

New wheat is being delivered to mills in York county.

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NEWS NOTES.

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The Attorney General of New Jersey has declared the offices of Police Commissioners of Jersey City vacant, and the Governor will fill them temporarily.

This morning a gang of strikers brutally beat Wm. Gough, a carpenter, and another person, who were at work on a building on Fifth avenue, near Forty-seventh street.

Arrived, City of Washington from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1872.

THE STOKES CASE—NO VERDICT.

This (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock Edward S. Stokes was brought into court. Judge Ingraham took his place on the bench and the jury, who had been locked in all night, were sent for. The court was almost as crowded as on week days during the trial. The prisoner looked pretty much as usual, giving no evidence of having passed a sleepless night. The jury on the contrary all looked pale and fatigued. Judge Ingraham, addressing the jury, said: "I understand, gentlemen, you have not agreed." Foreman—"No, sir; there is no possibility that we can." Judge Ingraham—"I hardly feel at liberty to discharge you yet. The case occupied nearly three weeks on the trial, and very fully tried, and the time you have had for consideration has not been very long. I cannot see my way to discharging you now." Foreman—"We stand just the same as at first." Judge—"I do not want to know anything about your division. I will arrange so that you can send for me at any time, and counsel will be sent for." The jury, to their great disappointment, were then locked up again. The jury are said to stand eight for conviction, and four for acquittal.

A CHOLERA SCARE.

From the returns of the census of 1870, it appears that the number of women who work in the factories, professions, etc., has steadily increased since 1860. Of over 36,000,000 people, only 12,500,000 are engaged in production. Of these 4,500,000 are women. Of those from ten to fifteen years old one third are females; from sixteen to fifty-nine the ratio of productivity is six men to one woman, and from sixty upward it is twelve to one. Most people will be surprised to learn that only 1,100,000 persons are engaged in trade and transportation, and that this is an increase of fifty-five per cent. since 1860, when there were only 600,000.

NOW-A-DAYS we have statistics on everything. The last batch comes from a Sandwich Island paper, and certainly that ought to be a reliable authority upon the subject regarding which it gives facts and figures. It says that the race of cannibals is larger than is generally supposed. The Battas are reckoned at 2,000,000 souls; the cannibals of the Niger Delta at 100,000; the Fans, according to Fleuriot de Langle, at 80,000; the cave dwellers of the Bassutos country—about one-tenth of the whole population—at 100,000; the Niam-Niams at about 500,000; the Mirauhas and Messoyas, at 2,000; the South African cannibals at, 1,000; the Australian aborigines at 50,000; the Melanisians, without including New Guinea, at 1,000,000.

THEY have a man in the neighborhood of New Bedford, Mass., who is a valuable character to have around an agricultural region. He is a confectioner, and makes occasional trips through the country towns in the way of business, and it has become a tradition among the farmers that he always bring rain with him. Last week one of these sagacious agriculturists called on him and told him it was getting dry, and if he would "come out" the farmers would pay his expenses. He went on Saturday, hence the rain of Sunday. He is declared to be the superior of "Old Probabilities."

THE wool clip of the Northwest, it is now said, will not only come in late, by reason of the late spring weather, but there is reason to fear that it will not exceed, if, indeed, it does not fall somewhat below that of last year. The advance in the price of wool last season came too late to stimulate production. The foreign wool trade continues active.

THE exhibitions now in progress or in preparation in various cities of Europe are of great interest to German industry and trade. The Moscow Exhibition has particularly inspired emulation, especially among manufacturers of machinery. Russia is a great market for German wares, and if England contrives to make a show of invention and execution, or even in quantity of wares, it is very likely that it will cause the loss of much trade to the Germans. A similar exhibition, on a smaller scale, is going on at Prague, and, of course, these are all only preparatory to the great Vienna Exhibition, for which even Constantinople is exerting its immense resources.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Greeleyites Lack Confidence.

Poor Success in Raising Money.

Summer's Speech of No Avail.

Western River Improvements.

Conference on Financial Matters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1872.

Western River Improvements.

The Engineers' Bureau is very busy examining reports from officers in charge of the works in the Western rivers and harbors, with a view of deciding on the best method of expending the sums appropriated for this service. The character of work for this season has been determined on for most of the principal points.

Conference on Financial Matters.

Secretary Boutwell had a conference to-day with leading financiers with regard to the policy of various plans for placing the rest of the new loan, including the continuance of efforts abroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1872.

Cold Comfort for Greeleyites.

Both the Republican and Democratic committees will begin earnest work the coming week, the field of operations of each being North Carolina. Members of the Greeley committee do not, in private, express much confidence, and the character of their complaints indicate this lack very clearly. They are much dissatisfied with want of success in raising money, and charge that the Grant men not only have their offices to work through, but have comparatively little difficulty in raising money. They admit that they cannot produce the general effect they had hoped upon the negroes by the use of Sumner's speech, since so small a proportion can read, and have little hope of producing any marked change in the colored vote, unless they can induce Sumner to go South in person. The Republican Committee has information that the monied men formerly Democrats are not responding promptly to the calls of the Greeley committee and that the reasons assigned are that Mr. Greely's financial theories are too distasteful, and a fear exists that such changes as Greeley would be obliged to make in starting his administration, would hardly be such as to promote the business interests of the country.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1872.

EXTENSION-OF MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered the following extensions of mail service. On the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, from Colorado Springs to Pueblo, Colorado, forty-three miles, commencing the 22d of July, at $2,150 per annum, and on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad from Harvard, to Lowell, Nebraska, forty-six miles, at $1,000 per annum, commencing on the 1st of August.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Congress at its last session appropriated $250,000 to buy certain private property for the extension of the Capitol grounds, but the total valuation of the ground and houses is stated by the appraiser to be $650,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1872.

GETTING DOCUMENTS READY.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican committees are again in joint conference yesterday, perfecting their arrangements for circulating documents and providing speakers for the campaign.

THE NEW LAW.

Secretary Boutwell will not at present attempt to put any more of the new loan on the European market, but await more favorable circumstances.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1872.

CLOSE OF THE STOKES CASE—JURY OUT.

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NEW YORK, July 14, 1872.

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1872.

THE HON. F. R. BRUNOT, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with the Secretary, Mr. THOMAS K. CREE, left Laramie on the 8th instant for Corrine, Utah, whence they are to go by stage four hundred miles north to Helena, Montana, and then push into the wilds of the Yellowstone, or perhaps up north to the confines of British Columbia.

ALTHOUGH there is not the slightest probability of the election of the Democratic candidate for President, yet if the opportunities of the campaign are only properly improved, there seems to be no reason why the deficiency in the amount required for the erection of the proposed statue to his honor in Printing House Square, New York, may not be made up, and the project carried to a successful issue. This deficiency is only about thirteen thousand dollars, the original sum to be raised having been thirty thousand dollars. The plan has been on foot for more than a year, and notwithstanding the "universe popularity" of the great editor among the masses, the contributions have been unaccountably meager and slow in coming in. It is hoped Mr. GREELEY'S managers will take advantage of the present "tremendous enthusiasm" in his favor to complete at once the subscription and the project, both of which have already been too long on hand.

IN another part of this journal will be found a noteworthy article from the Bucks County *Intelligencer* on the political situation in this State, the writer of which is a careful observer and not apt to be mistaken either in his facts or his deductions. We may add that similar encouraging testimony is borne by other capable and credible persons who have just completed trips through the State. The substance of their evidence, with regard to the national canvass, is that while hardly a corporal's squad of Republicans can be found who will vote the Baltimore ticket, there are many Democrats who declare their purpose of voting for President GRANT in preference to GREELEY. The business interests in both parties are also substantially united against the Democratic candidate. With regard to the State canvass, the opposition to General HARTRANFT in Republican quarters is rapidly dying out, and a reaction—based on the overwhelming proofs which have been adduced of his integrity, and the exposure of the slanders to which he has been subjected—has set in in his favor, which augurs the happiest results. The situation is every way encouraging.

GERMANY is beginning to feel that men are worth a good deal more than money, after all, and that, notwithstanding the profitable pecuniary outcome of the late war with France, something else is needed to enable her permanently to retain the military and political preponderance she now possesses. The augmenting tide of emigration from that country to this, to which reference has from time to time been made in these columns, has at length caused such serious anxiety to the government that measures for its repression are under consideration by the authorities. It is estimated that during the last fifty years two millions and a half of people have emigrated from Prussia to the United States, nearly all of whom were of the very bone and sinew of the population. Such a fact may well excite uneasiness, all the more for the reason that while this vital drainage is constantly on the increase, some of the neighboring powers of Europe are yearly growing more and more jealous of the position of Prussia among the governments of that continent. How to check the outward flow of this great and growing stream is a problem which will tax the sagacity and statesmanship of even BISMARCK himself.

THE great influx of foreign capital into this country, during the past ten years, does not argue a corresponding increase in the wealth of Great Britain, so much as a desire to realize greater returns. The highest class of investments in England do not average more than three and a half per cent. to the holders, while most of our government bonds pay six, and none less than five per cent. The railway securities of England do not realize more than four per cent., while here the lowest interest paid on this class of bonds is six per cent., running up to eight in many cases. Bank stock in England returns between four and eight per cent., while here it is scarcely ever less than ten, and runs up to thirty per cent. and upwards beyond that. English gas shares are held in esteem at six per cent., but in this country twenty per cent. is not considered an extraordinary return. So in regard to manufacturing, and other stocks and securities. The advantage in favor of investing here is so decided, that it is not surprising there should be such an influx of capital from abroad. We need this capital for the development of our vast resources, and so long as we retain our present character for integrity and fair dealing, there will be no difficulty in commanding all the money required. Money, like other commodities, will seek the best market.

THE latest suggestion for the settlement of that far-off region, Alaska, is, that Congress shall make it a penal colony. Europe discharges upon our shores thousands of criminals and paupers annually, and, to say nothing of the injury done to the morals of our people, the heaviest items of taxation are those imposed for the support of almshouses, jails, penitentiaries, and charitable and reformatory institutions. It is asserted that "our country is virtually serving as a penal colony for the rest of the civilized world," and there is much truth in the declaration. The Philadelphia *North American* says:

> Alaska is admirably situated for a penal colony, being remote from contact with all civilized countries, and its region so frigid that settlement must be wearisomely slow under any other process than a compulsory one. Presidential and gubernatorial pardons, obtained through political or personal appeals, effect a general jail delivery of freequent occurrence, and so long as the convicts are within reach this will continue to be the case. We must really do something more effective than we have yet attempted to arrest the torrent of crime, vice, licentiousness, pauperism and vagrancy that is sweeping over the land. In the city of Philadelphia alone there are no less than twelve thousand professional prostitutes, and in New York sixty thousand. Of professional thieves of all kinds the number has become so great that in these great cities they constitute a large class and are well organized, have their known resorts, control election, divisions, and are extremely difficult to manage. Our prisons are so crowded as to be totally inadequate to the ends of justice. Vice is not the natural product of our institutions. A large majority of the criminals, outlaws, ruffians, etc., are proven by official statistics to be of foreign birth. Many of them are refugees from justice abroad. Others are liberated by foreign powers only on condition of them emigrating to America. It is clear that incorrigible cases ought to be separated from the rest and dealt with differently. These are fair cases of transportation to a penal colony, where, under stringent regulations, they might start fair and do well. The history of Australia fully proves this.

NOT ASHAMED OF THEM.

The editor of the Pittsburgh *Post* has re-read the harsh things it said of HORACE GREELEY after his nomination at Cincinnati (which we reproduced in the COMMERCIAL of Friday last), and boastingly declares, "We are not ashamed of them." The *Post* is not ashamed of having written this:

> "We risk nothing in saying that MR. Greeley will not receive any Democratic support."

Or this:

> "Start *Democratic* Clubs. Get organized for the campaign as soon as possible, and leave Greeley clubs to the Liberal Republicans."

Or this:

> "If Greeley cannot yield enough of his Radicalism to become a Democrat, how can he expect three millions of Democrats to yield enough to make them *Greeleyites*."

Or this:

> "That he (Greeley) can have any sincere support in our party in the first instance, is simply out of the question. Those who vote for him would take him as a choice of evils."

These are still the honest sentiments of the Pittsburgh *Post*.

THE DISRUPTED DEMOCRACY.

Evidences of deepseated and wide-spread dissatisfaction among the Democracy with the action of the Baltimore Convention continue to multiply. The sincere and consistent Democrats of the North, who look to political nominations to advance political principles instead of ministering to political greed, are disgusted with the whole business, while the majority of those of the South who accept the situation in good faith, are willing to abide the consequences of the late war, and welcome a restored union on the basis of equal political and social rights, without distinction of race or color, and refuse to be bound by the transaction. Remarking on these indications the Chicago *Times* says:

> "They fully justify the often reiterated assertion of the *Times*, and of numerous letters from the people which have from time to time appeared in its columns, that great numbers of Democrats will not, under any circumstances, vote for Greeley and Brown. This fact has, indeed, been apparent all along to every one not completely possessed of the Cincinnati insanity.

The Detroit *Free Press*, the leading Democratic journal of Michigan, repudiates the nomination in this unmistakeable language:

> "The course of the man nominated, in the sham he is going on with, stigmatizes him as an unprincipled office-seeker. The only hope we have for the future of the country lies in his defeat, and to that end we shall, in the true interests of the country and of the Democracy, labor. We repudiate such utter want of principle and honesty. We urge upon every honest Democrat in the country to do the same."

The Louisville *Ledger* emphatically declines to swallow the dose, and thus predicts the outcome of the bargain in November:

> "The verdict is likely to be that Greeley is an old man who has spent his life warring upon the Democratic party, who never had a heart throb in unison with its principles, but whose thirst for office has become so intense that he is willing to accept honors and emoluments conferred by Democrats, proposing to square accounts by conferring here and there an office upon those who have distinguished themselves in the work of political stultification."

Additional proof of the fact that the best men of the South believe MR. GREELEY unfit to be entrusted with the Presidency is found in the fact that HON. P. CLAYTON, of Georgia, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during BUCHANAN'S Administration, and who has clung to the fortunes of his party down to the Baltimore Convention, has just published a letter in which, after taking an honest and sincere survey of the whole field, he comes to the conclusion to support President GRANT; remarking, further:

> "Many who think with me prefer to remain neutral. I shall not quarrel with them in the choice of their duty. By refusing to vote you give Gen. Grant half a vote. When you take into consideration who is his opponent, the motives which have influenced him to desert his party, and the coalition he has formed to get into power, I think Gen. Grant is entitled to a full opposition vote, and so far as I am concerned he shall have it."

These and numerous other indications of a similar character, go to show how egregiously the Democratic managers have mistaken the signs of the times in supposing that they could deliver the vote of their party according to contract. And bad as the case now is, it will grow worse as the campaign progresses, instead of better.

THE CANDIDATES.

It is often said that in the present Presidential canvass the struggle is strictly personal. Always before certain principles of government and policy, deemed of the utmost importance by each party, have been involved, and upon the discussion of such topics the contest, with its final result, has chiefly turned. At present, it is alleged, essentially the same political opinions are entertained by the supporters of both candidates, and the acceptance or rejection of each of them largely depends upon those individual sympathies and circumstances to which his personal character, past career and actual position make their appeal.

To a certain extent the statement is correct enough, and it serves to account satisfactorily for the manner in which classes of the people, marked out by character, interests, hopes, and prejudices are manifestly grouped or grouping themselves for the contest. First glancing at the adherents of the actual President, we see almost the whole Republican party. An able editor asserted the other day that no one had yet shown the obligation of re-electing General GRANT. True it may be that nothing of the sort has been demonstrated, the truth being that it is not needed. At the close of the war of secession almost entire unanimity prevailed among us as to GRANT'S pre-eminent services, and as to his claim for gratitude, at least, on the part of his fellow citizens. Similar services rendered in an enlightened monarchy would have been rewarded with boundless riches and with the highest social rank—a dukedom at the lowest. General GRANT desired no such recompense, but was well satisfied with the recognition rendered him by Congress and by a few private citizens. Wishing for no higher office than the one in which he had been placed, unselfishly and with manifest reluctance he yielded to the solicitations of the great Republican party, who regarded him as the only "available" candidate for the Presidency. And no one who remembers the circumstances of the country at the time can doubt that by consenting to accept the high office, General GRANT laid the nation under fresh obligations, second only to those imposed by his military achievements. Though professional politicians may have forgotten these things the people still remember them, and feel that in common decency the President should receive at least fair play at their hands. In the discharge of the duties of his great office they believe that he should be credited with good motives where evil motives are not apparent, and that reasonable indulgence should be exercised toward his voluntary errors and shortcomings, and as in the recollection of familiar precedents his rejection for a second term would seem a stigma, they do not intend thus to brand their helper in time of need without seeing excellent reasons for the infliction. Twenty-three hundred years ago the ingratitude of republicans had already become a proverb. In modern times the charge has been elaborated by historians to the disparagement of free institutions, and it has been alleged by usurpers as an apology for the crime of raising a despotism on the ruins of a commonwealth. But the facts thus used and abused look to our people whose ignorance made them jealous, and whose pusillanimity affords no example for the enlightened republicans of the United States to imitate. The President having reasonably well fulfilled the functions of the office which he did not seek, and which he accepted in mere deference to the popular wish under circumstances which made compliance a patriotic duty, his dishonor at the hands of the people would seem dishonor cast upon themselves. The people need no demonstration of obligation to guard them against an act of ingratitude likely to be of such evil influence in the future.

The sentiment to which we refer is, however, only an incidental element in General GRANT'S strength. No doubt, more solid and utilitarian considerations for the most part lie at its foundation. How generally the men of money, the lords of industry, commerce and finance are arrayed in his support we need not say. Then there is no doubt that the sentimentally conservative classes are commonly favorable to President GRANT'S re-election. Most of those who accept old hereditary opinions on moral and religious subjects, and on the constitution of society and its relations, consider Greeley a heretic, and regard his most momentous as favored by his influence. We are well aware how easy it is to ridicule and misrepresent a statement of this kind, but we make it nevertheless. General GRANT is looked upon as a safe man, as a man in sympathy with established ideas and hostile to idle innovations. The orderly classes are still taking no part in politics, their ministers and members will largely vote for his re-election.

Little reflection is necessary to enable one to perceive that the motives which may be supposed to influence all these classes must seem to be reinforced, in view of the character of the other candidate and of the composition of his following. Even those who estimate most highly the patriotic services of the President, and who shrink most tenderly from the thought of doing him injustice, whether positive or negative, might yet feel bound by a sense of duty to the country to vote for his opponent, if he happened to be a man of ordinary attainments and stock, and the general management of affairs between the government and the Indians, which are well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the President and the Secretary of the Interior. He points out that so long as the savages are fed and clothed by the government it will be impossible to pursuade them to do anything for themselves, and he strongly recommends that only the absolute necessities of life be distributed among them; and that, by every possible means, they be encouraged to rely upon their own resources.

THE employers and manufacturers of New York are making preparations for the formation of a combination of all employers in the United States to guard against the strikes of workmen in future. A great many of the workingmen have returned to work on the ten-hour system; but each trade has formed a union, an executive committee meets every week, and active preparations are making for the adoption of the eight-hour system next year. A great many communications daily arrive from various parts of the country from leading firms of all trades, promising to cooperate with the organization in resisting the demands of the workmen, and many suggesting the necessary steps to be taken to bring about success.

AN IMPRESSION exists in many quarters that revenue stamps were altogether abolished by the late act of Congress, in consequence of which a number of persons have ceased to use them. This is a misapprehension. The act itself does not become operative until the first of October, nor does it repeal the two cent tax on checks, drafts and orders, or on proprietary medicines, perfumery and cosmetics, matches, wax tapers, playing cards, and canned meats and sauces. Every one is supposed to know the law, and the plea of ignorance is not accepted in extenuation of its violation. Persons interested will therefore do well to bear this information in mind.

GERMANY is not the only power abolishing convents. Thirty-nine Franciscan fathers of the Capuchin order recently landed at San Francisco, having been banished from Gautemala by the revolutionary government of that country. The Liberals of Portugal have also started an agitation against the Jesuits. The late action of the German government has, we observe, excited some apprehensions in Austria that the banished priests would settle in that country, and the Constitutionalist club at Vienna has appointed a committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent such an undesirable accession to the population.

THE Canadian Parliament has just passed a new patent law, which grants to American citizens the privilege of obtaining patents in Canada on very favorable terms. Compared with the patent laws of Europe, which virtually exclude American inventors, or, at least, those which are not very wealthy, the Canadian laws are very judicious and fair, and will, undoubtedly, tend to encourage American manufacturers and inventors to avail themselves of them.

ONE of the Board of Indian Commissioners, MR. Welsh, has just made a report to the government on the Indian question, in which he makes a number of valuable suggestions with regard to the distribution of rations, the furnishing of farming implements and stock, and the general management of affairs between the government and the Indians, which are well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the President and the Secretary of the Interior. He points out that so long as the savages are fed and clothed by the government it will be impossible to pursuade them to do anything for themselves, and he strongly recommends that only the absolute necessities of life be distributed among them; and that, by every possible means, they be encouraged to rely upon their own resources.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

About the middle of June a Massachusetts farmer cut down a field of spring rye for fodder. The rye had headed out perfectly. It was supposed that the grass would immediately follow, but within ten days the rye grew up, headed out, and is now the finest looking field of rye in that region. This is a new departure in agriculture.

A cargo of Palmetto leaves was recently shipped from Savannah to England, for the purpose of testing their value as a material in the manufacture of paper. It is believed they will be found well adapted to this use. If the experiment is successful a new and profitable business will arise in the South.

We have already mentioned the new meliceo-agricultural science of skin-grafting. A companion process is that of the transplanting of teeth. A man in England recently had a tooth taken out, the root thereof and the cavity relieved of a defect, and the tooth restored to its place, where it is now doing duty better than ever before.

Twenty-four and a half per cent. of the 2,300,000 people within a radius of forty miles from New York city hall reside in New Jersey.

Caleb Cushing says the English papers are to him one of the standing miracles of the age. The exquisite simplicity with which they attack positions which no one cares to defend or try to defend—positions hopelessly untenable—is a thing you can never explain by any reference to the ordinary rules of human conduct.

A gigantic floating dock has just been built by the British government at Bermuda. Its extreme length is three hundred and eighty-one feet; inside width, eighty-three feet and nine inches; width over all, one hundred and twenty-four feet; depth, seventy-five feet. The weight of the dock is 8,350 tons, and a vessel weighing ten thousand tons or more may be easily lifted.

A French physician has just published a long dissertation on the advantage of groaning and crying in general, and especially during painful operations. He contends that they are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish. Don't discourage the wailing of the Democracy, therefore.

It is stated that there are in New York over five thousand confirmed users of opium in its various forms of sulphate of morphia, laudanum and the crude root. The ranks of these inebriates embrace all classes of society, from the lady of Fifth avenue to John Chinaman of the Five Points.

Some idea of the rush of Americans to Europe, this season, may be had from the statement of a correspondent who heard of one American residing in London, to whom no less than fifty-six of his countrymen had presented themselves with letters of introduction within a single week.

A new feature in the religious world is the formation in Chicago of a church exclusively for women, called the church of the Divine Maternity.

The inhabitants of Cordova in the Argentine Republic have torn up the rails of the new Central Railroad, declaring that the locomotive is a creature of the devil. The mob are said to have been incited to this act of violence by fanatical clergymen.

The Mormon propagandists still continue their work in Europe, a large party of their followers comprising nearly five hundred men, women and children, having left Liverpool at the end of last month. One noticeable change is that those who now embrace the Mormon faith in those countries are usually of the very poorest classes, whereas in former times the better classes came over in abundance.

All of the New York *Tribune* employees are said to have promised to vote for Mr. Greeley, with the exception of the man who has been doomed to "setting up" his copy. Revenge is sweet.

Since the thermometer has risen above 80 degrees, the Boston passenger railroads have increased the speed of their horse railroad pace, or scarcely three miles an hour, to the great saving of the horses and without inconvenience or complaint. A hint for Pittsburgh.

The coast of Southern California is becoming a resort for invalids suffering from pulmonary affections, and with great benefit in many cases. Many of the stopping places now visited by large numbers of tourists, and noticeably by many Englishmen.

Still they come. Canadian papers say the emigration of French Canadians to the United States from the townships is assuming larger proportions than ever.

The New Hampshire Legislature has just passed a law making women eligible to election as school directors.

The experimental marine explosions which have recently been made by the British government officials has resulted in the wholesale destruction of whiting, plaice and other excellent and dainty fish with which the localities previously abounded.

An Iowa tenderfoot who is hauling at twenty-five cents a load, is a graduate of an eastern college, and was for years a popular clergyman. He could readily get a living by teaching or preaching, but says he prefers his present work.

O for a breeze from Nevada's icy mountains! At the latest accounts the people of Virginia city were complaining of cold weather the last part day of July, the mercury at the fifty-eight degrees in the middle of the day, and in the evening it was found necessary to kindle fires in order to keep warm.

Apropos of the recent demise of the New York *Standard*, it is estimated that one hundred daily newspapers, embracing a capital of upwards of five millions of dollars, have died in New York within the past twenty-five years.

Kentucky moves slowly. A couple of young men from an interior county last week went to the county seat for the purpose of enlisting in Gen. Hobson's regiment of Union volunteers, to aid in putting down the rebellion. They had not heard that the war was over, and had never been to town before.

The firm of Rothschild lately received thirty-one wagons of gold by railway from Germany. The consignments arose from the reimbursement of the different war loans rendered possible by the first distribution of the French indemnity.

There is a project on foot for raising the wreck of Commodore Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, and cutting her timbers up into souvenirs, such as canes, work-boxes and dressing cases.

At the late celebration in St. Petersburg of the two hundreth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great, the uniform, hat and sword of that monarch were exhibited to the multitudes of Muscovites who had thronged from far and near to gaze upon the sacred relics.

PERSONAL.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper endeavors to remove the stain of immorality from the memory of Edgar A. Poe. His morbid state of mind, he says, was caused by a disappointment in one of his friendships—not a female friendship, however. The charges of "common drunkenness" and "hard drinking" are flatly denied. He always kept his contracts, and intemperance was a rarity with him. A single mouthful of liquor made him wild, and he was thereby physically unable to drink hard.

One of England's greatest scientific celebrities is about to be raised from the ungrateful forgetfulness to which he has been hitherto consigned. Harvey, who by the discovery of the circulation of the blood, raised physiology from mere guess-work to comparative certainty, is at length to be honored by the erection of a national monument.

The trial of Stokes has brought out many things concerning Fisk of a somewhat surprising character. One is the fact that at the time of his death he was running down in his business habits, and that had he lived he would have been ousted from his well feathered nest. He had wasted a large part of his stealings in dissipation of a costly character, and it is said Mrs. Mansfield, his rival, whose establishment cost him an enormous sum.

Col. Wm. A. Phillips, of Kansas, started from Washington City on June 26th, for his home in Kansas, and has not since been heard from. Col. Phillips was the special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* throughout the border troubles, and commanded a brigade of loyal Indians during the war.

It is announced as a fact, not without even political significance, that Prince Bismarck, who ceased attending the Masonic lodge when war was declared against Austria, is about to return to it.

Governor Palmer's sister has accepted the position of preceptress and teacher of German and French in the Illinois College at Jacksonville.

Rear Admiral Dahlgren left very minute and voluminous journals and diaries of his life, from the age of fifteen, a compilation of which is in preparation by his widow, and will before long be issued. It is to be published for the benefit of the Admiral's children, to whom, after forty-five years of light life, he left only twenty-seven hundred dollars each.

Washington has a hermit of some forty years named John Burch, who has not left his own house and yard for twenty years, so intently has he devoted his time to the attempt to invent perpetual motion. The outer world is all a blank to him. He does not know anything about politics or current news, the telegraph or the railroad.

H. J. Ransdell, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, J. W. Knowlton, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and Richard J. Hinton, of the Boston *Globe*, the first two of whom went to Baltimore to work for Mr. Greeley's nomination, had their pockets nicely cleaned out by some of the light-fingered gentry there assembled. "Sunset" Cox was also robbed of a watch and chain, a cherished present, and $280 in money.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Lim Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

The Vital Drain.

It is necessary to the health of the body that its exhausted and refused particles should be carried off by the excretory organs, and it is equally necessary that the waste matter thus expelled should be replaced by new elements derived from digested and assimilated food. It is evident, therefore, that good digestion and perfect assimilation are essential to bodily vigor; and it is because Hostetter's Stomach Bitters powerfully assist these processes, that it is regarded by the intelligent classes, whose opinions are founded on observation, as the only absolute specific for dyspepsia and its attendant ills, at present known. When the system, either from constitutional causes, overwork, excess, anxiety, or actual disease, is in an unnaturally relaxed condition, something more than its exhausted particles passes through the pores. Vitality leaks through these ventages. Elements which should remain in the blood and enrich it are evolved, and that thin, watery fluid becomes then unable to decompose and denounce them. We conclude that Hartranft is gaining strength in the State, despite the bitter attacks of the *Post*, and that when October comes he will make a vigorous and successful contest. Judge Mercur is universally acceptable, and his cause needs no special advocacy. There is no candidate for Auditor General, Mr. Allen, will lose some votes in the northwestern counties, but will probably secure enough to be elected by him through.

On the whole, there is far less political agitation in Pennsylvania than is usual at this stage of a presidential contest. There is certainly less political and personal asperity. Yet there is earnestness enough to make it quite certain that a full vote will be cast, and that the October election at least will be decided according to old party divisions, Republicans and Democrats will unite with each other on the old ground and fight the same battle over again. The effect of the Greeley movement, as it now appears, will be much more to the disadvantage of the Democrats than to the Republicans. The latter are practically united; the former are fearfully divided and demoralized. Only a united party, however, can make an aggressive campaign with broken ranks, and with Presidential candidates who are repudiated by many of them, is very improbable. The Republicans have decidedly the advantages of the situation thus far, and with fair management and active effort they can hardly fail to gather the sheaves of victory.

Monster European Excursion.

An excursion party is being organized in Canada and the Eastern States for the purpose of visiting London, Paris, through France, the city of Metz, the Rhine, Baden Baden, Strasburg, Basel, through Switzerland, Falls of the Rhine, Lake Constance, Lake Zurich, the Riga, Lucerne, Lausanne, the Lake of Geneva, through the lately completed Mount Cenis tunnel, Turin, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Mount Vesuvius, Herculaneum, Pompeii, the blue grotto of Capri, thence to Palermo, Messina, Athens, Nauplius, Corinth, Syria, the Dardanelles, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Tophana, Smyrna, Cyprus, Beyrout, Damascus, through Palestine to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the garden of Gethsamane, Jericho, the Jordan, Mara Sarah, Rachel's grave, etc., etc., to Port Said through the Suez canal, Ismail, Suez, Cairo, from whence excursions will be made to Memphis, Heliopolis, Memphis, the Pyramids of Gizeh, the Tombs of the Caliphs and other places of interest. Homeward to Alexandria, Brindisi (Italy), along the coast of the Adriatic to Aeona, Venice and Vienna, returning *via* Paris, London, Liverpool, to New York. The excursion will be completed in eleven days, four and a half months, thus affording tourists ample time to see all the points of interest on the continent to which they are to be conducted by experienced and educated cicerones, who are well read in history and speaking all the modern European tongues. The party are to leave New York on the 20th of August next, full of gust, and to return in the middle of February. The cost of the excursion is estimated at about a thousand dollars in gold.

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BY USING
PRATT'S KILLER FOR BED BUGS.

This preparation is superior to all others for the following reasons:
It kills the Bug Instantly.
It effectually destroys their eggs; therefore it is only necessary to use it three times a year to keep a house free.
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Its odor is agreeable, and it is warranted not to injure carpets, linen or furniture.
No fatal result can result from its use, as

IT CONTAINS NO POISON,

Which does not should give it a place in every household.
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JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE,
HENDERSON'S CARMINATIVE,
DUICBEE'S FLY PAPER,
DAVIDSON'S FLY PAPER,
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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Open daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. May 1st to November 1st to 3 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is added to the principal, thereby compounding it. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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JOHN H. HAMPTON, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. BRADY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
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Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
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Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tissue, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.
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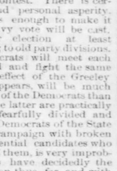
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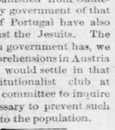

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PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.
APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two,
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.
GEO. LYLE. C. R. BARCHFELD. J. M. MCCANCE
Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Saddlery and Carriage,
HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,
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VERY CHEAP.
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IN WHITE AND COLORED, VERY CHEAP.
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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
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Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 13, 1872.

The midsummer dullness is felt in all departments of trade, and few movements of importance are to be noted.

—The New York market is characterized by the same features as our own, with the exception of gold, which rules strong, and closes at 114¾, attributed by the "street" to the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore. Mr. Gresley's very radical notions on finance are well known, and it is not surprising that capital, always sensitive to malign influences, should take fright at the prominence of an economist who believes that the resumption of specie payments can be effected by a simple order from the Secretary of the Treasury to that effect.

—During the continuance of the political campaign now fully opened, cautious movements in financial matters will probably be the leading feature of the market, with no great activity outside of speculative interests, which always come to the surface in times of turmoil.

—We give below a comparative table of the value of the leading stocks on January 1, 1872, and July 1:

	January 1.	July 1.
New York Central & Hudson R.	96¾	97¾
do do do certificates	91¾	97¾
Erie Railway	24	26¾
do preferred	64¾	79¾
Harlem	116	116
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	94¾	96¾
do do do scrip	85¾	93¾
Panama	114¾	114
Union Pacific	30¼	38
Chicago & Northwestern	69¾	73¾
do do preferred	92¾	90¾
New Jersey Central	100¾	100¾
Chicago & Rock Island	108¾	111
Milwaukee & St. Paul	57¼	52¾
do do preferred	81¾	77¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western	72¾	75¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	104¾	108¾
Boston, Hartford & Erie	8¾	8¾
Ohio & Mississippi Railway	47	46¾
Hannibal & St. Jo	56	49¾
do do preferred	67¾	60
Col., Chic. & Ind. Central	30¼	35¾
Canton Co., Bal.	74	97
Consol. Coal of Maryland	40	43¾
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	71¾	75¾
Quicksilver Mining Co.	39¾	40¾
do preferred	51¾	51
Adams Express	96¾	97¼
Wells Fargo Express	56	60
American Merchants' Union Ex.	69	74
United States Express	65¾	67¾
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	54¾	73¾

—New York Central scrip will no longer be called on the stock list, as it has been converted into stock.

—The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $304,000; deposits increased $278,000; specie decreased $562,100; legal tenders increased $832,100—making a net increase of revenue of $287,175.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾
5-20s	113¾	113¾
Gold	114	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115
United States 5-20s of 1864	115
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	114¾
Central Pacific Railroad	114¾
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—A telegram received to-day from Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. states that the sales of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds for the first twelve days of July amount to $556,000.

Work on the eastern division of the Northern Pacific Railroad has already progressed so far that its completion to the Missouri river during the present season is absolutely certain. This will give 517 miles of main track westward from Duluth, and open up access by rail and water to Montana. The present year will witness the completion of one-third of our second trans-continental railway, and it is probable that before our first natural sentennial has been celebrated, that we will be in the happy possession of three such links between our Atlantic and Pacific borders, strengthening by the ties of mutual commercial interest our rapidly developing country.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 13, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114	114	114¼	114¼	114¼
Canton	98	———	———	———	———
Cumberland Coal	23½	23½	———	23½	23½
Quicksilver	———	———	———	———	———
Pacific Mail	72¾	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Adams Express	———	———	———	———	———
Wells Fargo Express	———	———	———	———	———
American Express	———	73¾	———	———	———
United States Express	———	———	———	———	———
New York Central	98	98	97¾	97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip	———	———	———	———	———
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	———
Reading	———	———	———	———	———
Michigan Central	———	115¾	———	115¾	———
Michigan Southern	———	93¾	———	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	136¼	———	———	———	———
Cleveland and Pitts	91	91	———	91	———
Chicago and Northwest	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	———
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	———
Rock Island	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
St. Paul	54	54¼	53¾	53¾	53¾
Do. preferred	78	78¼	78	78	78
Wabash	———	37	———	———	———
Do. preferred	———	87	———	87	———
Fort Wayne	96	96¼	———	96¼	———
Ohio and Mississippi	48¾	48¾	———	48¾	———
Chicago and Alton	117	120	———	———	———
Do. preferred	———	———	———	———	———
Boston, Hartford & Erie	———	7¾	———	———	———
Harlem	114¾	———	———	114¾	———
New Jersey Central	100¾	———	———	100¾	———
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58¼
Phila. and Erie	27½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
North Penn's R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	52¾
Catawissa	25¾
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alley R.	37
Reading	58

NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 13, 1872.

There has been an advance of ¼c on cut nails, brads, spikes, &c. The following are the ruling rates subject changes without notice:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &c.

10d to 60d nails, fencing and 3d, casing and brads, ¼ off.....Base
8d and 9d, fencing and 6d and 7d, casing nails.....$6 00
6d and 10d, fencing and 10d to 30d, finishing nails.....$6 25
4d and 5d.....6 50
3d, finishing nails.....7 25
2d.....7 50
3d, fine Bloed nails.....8 00
2d, fine Bloed nails.....8 50
Clinch nails.....7 50
Fine Bloed nails, 9 50
Clinch nails, casing 1inch.....6 00
6d to 8od, casing 1inch.....6 50
1¼c per keg of lots of 100 kegs and over.

Barrel Nails.—8 inch, $9 50; 7½ inch, $8 75; 1 inch, $8 25; 1¼ inch, $7 50; 1¾ inch, $7 25; 1½ inch, $6 75; 1¾ inch, $6 50.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash; remitted within 10 days from date of invoice. Payable to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; new choice white $1 70@1 75; fair to prime $1 60@1 65. Corn weaker; mixed Western, 61@62c. Oats firmer; white 46c. Rye quiet at 70c. Provisions steady; mess pork $15 25@15 50. Hams, sugar cured, 14@15c. Bacon and bulk meats unchanged. Lard firm at 8@8½c for tierces. Butter unchanged; choice 17c. Whisky firm at 92c; 90½c asked.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 13, 1872.

REMARKS.—The extreme heat now ruling, coupled with the season, causes a dull market. Groceries, however, are an exception, and are animated. As a general thing prices are unchanged. The flour and grain markets are still in an unsettled condition, and will remain so till after harvest. The vegetable market is well supplied with all articles in season. The account of the growing crops from all parts of the country continue cheering, and an average harvest is consequently predicted. Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES.—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Common soda ash, unsettled, 4@ per cent., @ ₱ lb; refined 5c for 48 @ cent.; nitrate soda 4¾c; arsenic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLES.—Supply light and quality inferior; sales at from $3 to $5 @ bbl.

BUTTER.—Prime choice finds ready sale at 18@19c @ lb. Inferior rejected. Receipts 38 packages.

APPLE BUTTER.—Market dull at 60@65c @ gal.

BROOM CORN.—Sales are made at Sale @ lb.

BEANS.—There is a good local demand with sales at $2 75@ 00@3 25 @ bushel.

BROOMS.—Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner Baking Powder in ¼ cans per doz., $1 75; @ ½ do 1 lb do $3 00; 5 lb do $30 00; 10 lb boxes @ ₱ lb 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts, bacon tierces 357. The market is reported moderately active with a prospective advance in prices. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, sugar cured, 10c; shoulders, plain, 6½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11@ 12c; dried beef 18@c; mess pork $14 50 per bbl; lard in tierces, 10c; half bbls 10¼c; buckets 11¾c. Receipts of bacon tierces 790.

CHEESE.—Receipts 75 boxes. Whilst prices are unchanged, the inquiry gives signs of weakness. We quote its follows: Goshen 12¾@13c; Factory 11@ 12c; Dairy 10@11c; @ lb.

COUNTRY MEATS.—Demand limited, with small sales at the following figures: Hams sale @ ₱ lb; clear sides sale @ ₱ lb; shoulders sale @ ₱ lb; country lard 7½@8c @ ₱ lb as per quality.

COAL.—The following are the current rates for coal delivered per bushel: Lump, 9a10c; nut coal, 7a8c; slack, 4½c.

CARBON OIL.—The demand continues active and we quote standard brands at 20@20½c for round lots. The market is well stocked.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Louisville $2 @ bbl; Calcined plaster $4 00@4 50. Land plaster $3 25@3 50.

CORN MEAL.—Sales regular at $2 25 @ barrel.

CANNED GOODS.—There is a fair demand, with regular sales made as follows: Peaches, (2 ₱ cans) $6 00 @ 6 50; 3 ₱ cans; tomatoes, $4 50@5 00; corn, $5 50 @6 00@7 00 @ case as per quality and favor of the brands.

CANDLES.—Sperm, 14 ounces, at 43c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, full weight 19@20c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Pennsylvania at $550.

GROCERIES.—An active trade demand is reported. The advance in coffee in the East has not yet been established here, but may occur at any moment. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly pure 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 27c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13c; A do 12c; B do 11¾c; Chesapeake extra 11¾@11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, common, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; alispice 16; Cassia 35c; nutmegs $1 25.

Teas—Market dull and prices lower; sales at 17a 18c @ dozen.

MOLASSES.—Sales of No 1 at 78a80c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a45c @ ₱ gal.

FLOUR.—Receipts 573 bbls. The market remains quiet and unchanged, cutters and sellers continuing apart in their views. Purchasers take mild sparingly, holding for better rates. Snow Flake, bbl $8 50, bags $5 25; Celebrated White River, bbls $8 50, bags $5 25; Cassette XXX $8; fair to good spring wheat can be bought at $7 25@7 75; Mills—National—white wheat $7 50 Pan Handle—southern bags $7 @8 00. Morning Glory at $7 50 @bbl.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts of wheat, barley and oats, since our last report:

Wheat, bushels.....383
Oats, sacks.....729
Barley, sacks.....155

The wheat market continues unsettled and dull, as has before remarked, sellers and buyers seem alike indifferent to the situation. Red winter may be quoted at $1 60; white $1 80. Oats—Receipts are in excess of the demand, with sales at 41a42c by car load. Corn—Shelled on track 58a59c; from elevator 60@60½c. Rye 70a72c. Barley nominal.

HAY.—The receipts are light and prices are firm, based on the wharf and depot at $25, 28a30 as to quality.

HOPS.—Sales at 6a7c @ ₱ lb for 1870.

HIDES.—Demand fair at $100 for No. 1 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL.—We quote as follows: Extra No. 1 73a 75c; No 2 60@65c @ gallon.

LIME.—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 50@2 00; second to $1 45; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POULTRY.—Sales by coop at 15a50c @ pair.

POTATOES.—Owing to light receipts prices are firmer, but not quotably higher. Sales are made at $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8½c, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS.—There is an active demand with sales at 3½@4½c.

SEED.—Flaxseed sells readily at $2 00 per bushel.

SALT.—By the car load at $1 35; store $2 00 @ bbl, do $30 00; 10 lb boxes @ ₱ 40c.

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Teas—Market dull and prices lower; sales at 17a 18c @ dozen.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, July 13th.—The wool market has continued dull during the greater part of the week, the demand being confined to such lots as consumers were obliged to have to keep them employed for the time being. But in order to induce them to anticipate their wants to any extent a greater concession in prices would have to be made than holders are willing to submit to. Yet in the absence of any considerable demand, there is the usual competition among the sellers inclident to such a condition of things, and the market has apparently settled down to its lowest bearings. But it is difficult to convince manufacturers that such is the fact, especially when their goods are not selling, but are accumulating on their hands, with very little prospect of any immediate improvement in prices. Hence many of them are inclined to shut down on the production for a while and until their goods are wanted for distribution. Some have stopped a portion of their machinery, while others have suspended entirely and closed their mills for repairs. They will not resume operations until after the first of August, and consequently will not be in the market for wool until that time, when they hope that the tariff question will be settled, and that rates on foreign will enable them to purchase to better advantage.

But according to present appearances that little reduction will be more than offset by a reduction in the European markets which is now in progress. The late advices from London, touching the course of the public sales, have been very favorable and have strengthened the views of the holders on this side notwithstanding the large stocks in bond here and New York. These advices make a further advance of 1d per pound in the prices of unwashed Australian fleeces during the last few days, and the sales of Port Philip and New Zealand are now selling at 1s@1s 1d per pound, which is an improvement of 2@3d since the opening of the sale in June.

New Western wool is arriving slowly, and is held at a range of 68@70c for fine unwashed delaine, but after are gradually weakening in their pretensions, owing to the failure of the Eastern markets to improve, and the actual transactions are mostly at a range of 60@66c for the general run of Michigan and Ohio fleeces.

Sales of domestic during the week foot up 475,000 lbs, included are 10,000 lbs X Wyoming at 40c; 20,000 lbs, fine unwashed delaine, 66@68c; 2,500 lbs No. 1 western 65c; 3,000 lbs unwashed Western, 46c; 5,000 lbs unwashed western, 46c; 5,000 lbs combing and delaine do, 62@65c; 10,000 lbs coarse do, 58@60c; 10,000 lbs sorts 72@c; 3,000 lbs scoured Oregon $1 00; 10,000 lbs fine western 65@66c; 25,000 lbs unwashed delaine on private terms; 5,000 lbs do 58c; 4,000 lbs scoured 95c; 20,000 lbs Georgia 58c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

July 13.—The market for domestic fleece remains quiet, the necessities of neither buyer nor seller being sufficiently exigent to cause a relaxation of views to encourage or impart tone and spirit to trade. Our advices from the West are to the effect that there has been no modification of views among farmers. Goods are still being offered in Albany at 65c for good State fleece, but this appears to be a little above the ideas of manufacturers, and market prices can scarcely be said to have been definitely established. Texas and California wool is in good supply, but business is rather sluggish. The sales comprise 5,000 lbs of Georgia fleece, 30c; 1,000 lbs unwashed do, 50c; 2,000 lbs scoured Fleece, 1 lb; 2,000 lbs Texas Fleece, 15c; 10,000 lbs unwashed do, 30@35c; 30 bales California Fall clip, 26c; and 2,500 lbs scoured California, 85c. In Foreign wool business has also been limited, but all full prices. The advices from London in regard to the public sale continue quite favorable. Of the 16,000 bales Montevideo and 5,000 bales Mestiza Fleece, on private terms; 21,000 lbs do, 36c; 250 bales Australian, 56a60c; 10 do Cape, 44c; 30 do East India, 38a50c; 100,000 lbs Montevideo, and 20,000 lbs Mestiza, on terms not made public. Sheep skins are in demand, and prices favor the seller, sales of 500 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms understood at an advance on the last sales.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 13.—There is very little movement, but prices are without material change. We quote: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, X, 68@69c; fleece, 70a72c; X do, 69a70c; medium and coarse do, 72a75c; combing and delaine do, 72@73c; Michigan, Wisconsin and other western fleeces, X and XX washed fleece, 67a70c; medium and coarse do, 70a74c; combing and delaine do, 72@73c; unwashed, 45@50c; medium and coarse unwashed, 52½a55c; combing and delaine, unwashed, 55@57½c; choice pulled wool, 58@ 59c; merino do, 65@66c; No. 1 city pulled, 65a 66c; merino do, 65@66c; country pullings, 60a65c.—*North American.*

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 10.—American, Pig.—Prime brands of No. 1 Lehigh iron continue very scarce and strong, and, as we predicted in our last review, prices are held higher, although very little could be purchased for present delivery, even at the outside rates. No. 2 and forge iron, however, have become more plenty, and rule somewhat irregular, though not to the loss of any actual transactions made at a decline from the ruling rates. Sales of No. 1 at the yard No. 1 at $42@45; No. 2 $38@40; forge $34@36; scarce and firm. Scotch Pig.—The general market for coal iron continues quiet, and prices in the absence of demand fully as low, but holders are steadily and generally refuse to consider bids under their views, preferring to store rather than sell at a loss, while others they have to sufferif sales are made at the present range of values. The markets abroad continue to advance and rule very strong, with many orders ahead, and not procurable for immediate delivery. We quote at the close, Glengarnock, $46; Eglinton, $46, and Gartsherrie, $52; with small sales during the week within the above range.—*Iron Age.*

NEW YORK.

June 13.—By telegram from Glasgow under date of 11th inst., we learn that a further advance has taken place in pig, Coltness being now quoted 145s, Langloan 140s, Glengarnock 138s, Eglinton 127s 6d, and Egginton 123s, with Coltness, Gartsherrie, and Summerlee scarcely obtainable. These advices have unsettled the market. The last few days, and quotations are on foot looking to the reshipment of a considerable parcel of Coltness. Buyers here do not respond with alacrity to the unusual figures now named, and so far the only effect of the rise has been to cause importers to hold their stocks with greater tenacity. About one-half the recent receipts will be sold. We notice sales from Pier 9, North River, Eglinton at $47; 200 do Glengarnock, $51; and 100 do Gartsherrie, $56; now held at $57 @ ton. Offer $52, Coltness $55, Gartsherrie $52 50a55, Carnbroe Clyde, and Eglinton $51 50@52 50. Scotch is to an extent freely firm, owing to the hot weather—all the furnaces in the Lehigh district are out of blast, and so No. 2, making No. 1 scarcer than ever, and $53a54 @ ton is now the current figure. Forge and No. 2 Foundry are unchanged.—1,500 tons Crane, Carbon and Allentown sold at $53, which closes the week's sales of larger purchases made in the early part of the season, and only one of the most successful ventures ever made in this country. English rails are quiet, and offered at $72 gold, though they cost much more to import; of American, we note sales within the last two weeks of 8,000 tons, deliverable at Lake Erie, at $49 currency. Wrought scrap is firm and hardens—100 tons sold at a private price. Refined bar is steady and firm at our quotations—the principal makers all continue strong. Nail plate remains a locked tier here to correspond somewhat with the increased cost.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—(From the *Iron World.*)—The metal market has undergone but little change. The week has been but felt sales of pig iron, as we have heard of no concessions. Holders every where are firm, and the belief now is that when mid-summer there is no advance, there will certainly be no important concessions from present rates for something to come. Manufactured iron is firm, still maintaining its increased firmness, the opinion being generally that an activity will commence in a few weeks.—*Shipping List.*

BALTIMORE.

July 13.—There is but little doing in pig iron at this season, but we note a strong feeling in the market, and prices of American are firm, and we quote as follows: *For anthracite*, No 1 $27; No 2 $25; No 3 $24; charcoal forge at $50a60 per ton. The receipts of foreign have been few and the stock is light. We continue to quote Gartsherrie at $55, and Eglinton $52a53, ex ship, but understand some sales have been made at a concession. A part of the receipts is being stored.—*American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 13.—Iron—Pig Iron is firmly held. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $53; No. 2 at 51@52; Grey Forge at $47; Scotch pig at $47@48, and mottled at $43@44 per ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $35 per ton, and nails at $5 65 per keg.—*North American.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

July 13.—The market is firm for all sorts. Advices from the Hop-growing districts of the State represent lice as increasing. Holders of old are very firm, as there is scarcely a bale of American 1871's to be found; sales 100 bales 1869's at from 15 to 22 cents.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1872.

GRAIN.—Wheat steady, closing quiet at $1 18¾a 1 18¾, seller August; nominally $1 26. Corn steady at 41c for regular; 41½c for fresh cash; 41½c seller August; 43½c seller September; rejected 37½c. Oats firm and in good demand at 26¼@26½c cash; 26¾a 26¾c seller August. Rye firm; No. 2 60c. Barley steady at 55c for regular; sales at 55¾c seller August and September.

PROVISIONS.—Pork quiet and firm; sales at $13 sell. er August and September; $13 90 seller October. $14 65 b.d. seller July. Lard firmer; sales summer 7½c; 8 cse 7 85c; packed winter nominally 9c. Bulk meats firm and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY.—Quiet at 87¾c bid; 88c asked.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton nominal; middling uplands 24½c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $5 10a5 60; common to good extra $5 85a6 30; extra Ohio $6 35a8 25; St. Louis $7a11. Rye flour firm at $4 90a5 00. Corn meal quiet. Wheat 1@2c higher; steady; No 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 55; winter red western $1 56@1 60; amber western $1 62a1 70; northwest spring, afloat, $1 51½; Iowa and western do, $1 55a1 60. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; steamer, western, 56½a56¾c; sales 40,000 bush at 56½@56¾c; 61a62c. Oats quiet and firmer; western 44@45c; Ohio 45a46c; No 2 @ August; western 46¾@47c. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather quiet. Hemlock firm and unchanged. Wool dull but unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 16¼@19½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9¾@10¼c; refined 10½@ 10¾c. Molasses steady. Rice firm at 8¾@9½c. Petroleum—crude 15¾a16c; refined 23@23½c. Turpentine quiet at 47¾@48c. Provisions—Pork firmer; mess $13 70@13 90; prime $12 25a12 75; Beef unchanged. Cut meats; steady; hams 11@12c; shoulders 8c. Middles unchanged; long clear 7½c; short clear 8@8¼c. Lard unchanged. Butter dull; western 10a16c. Cheese heavy at 7a10½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Flour steady and demand moderate at $4 75a5 00. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; old red $1 42a1 50; new $1 35a1 45. Corn firm and in fair demand at 38a38½c. Rye unchanged. Oats dull but unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $13 50. Lard unchanged. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 9a9½c. Whisky firm at 87c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The market to-day was but little if anything doing to-day among the wholesale houses. Under the unexpected advices from the South of the ravages of the caterpillar an advance has been made to-day in cotton goods. The *Bulletin* says: "Undoubtedly there are a few plantations contiguous to the coast that are infested with caterpillars, but the area infested is but a trifle compared with the whole territory. This total destruction of the cotton crop is an annual device to strengthen and maintain prices, and the season would not be properly inaugurated without some such report."

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat firmer but not quotably higher; red $1 42a1 75, Corn firmer; yellow 63c; mixed 61@62c. Oats firmer at 40@41c. Provisions dull; mess pork $14. Petroleum—crude 15¾a16c; refined 21¾a22c. Whisky 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat 2c higher; No 1 red winter $1 60; No 2 do held at $1 56. Corn firmer; held at 45c for high mixed. Oats quiet at 35c. Petroleum—refined easy and unchanged.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake quiet at 33½c. Pig iron held firmer; Scotch $47 50a55; American $50a55. Nails steady; cut $5 75; clinch $7 50@7 75; horse shoe $7a8½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾.

NEW YORK, July 13—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold dull but steady all day at 114¾. Loans were made at from 2¾ to 3 per cent. for carrying. The daily clearings were $19,5×,000. Specie shipments for the week were $4,852,554.

MONEY.

Money was easy, and offered freely at 2½ per cent., and closed at 3 to 4 per cent. on call.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement is rather unfavorable. It shows a loss in the reserve of $502,775.

Loans, decrease	$ 33,400
Specie, decrease	562,100
Legal tenders, increase	932,100
Deposits, increase	3,733,100
Circulation, decrease	42,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds strong but dull.

U.S.6s 1881	118¾	a118¾	
U.S.6s 1881, cps.	118¾	a118¾	
5-20s, 1862	115¾	bid.	
5-20s, 1864	115	bid.	
5-20s, 1865	115¼	a115¾	
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	a114¾	
New 5s	113		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds steady.

Tennessees, old	74¾	S. Carolinas, July	28
Tennessees, new	74¾	S. Carolinas, April	
Missouri 6s	94¾		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was dull, with prices about the same as last night. Excepting Pacific Mail, which was strong, there is no feature of note. The market closed dull and steady.

Western Union	75¾	Illinois Central	
Adams Express	97¾	Cleveland & Pittsbg.	91
Fargo Express	58¾	N. W., common	73¾
American Express	73	do pref	90¾
United States do	67¾	Rock Island	111¾
Pacific Mail	73¾	St. Paul	53¾
N. Y. Central	97¾	do pref	78
Erie	26¾	Toledo & Wabash	37
Harlem	114¾	Fort Wayne	96¾
Michigan Central	115¾	Chicago and Alton	117
Mich. Southern	92¾	Ohio and Mississippi	47¾
Union Pacific	37¾		

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Cotton—sales 500 bales; good ordinary 20¾c; low middling 21¼c; middling 22¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—Cotton in good demand; middling 22c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Cotton dull; middling 23½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 13.—Cotton—good ordinary 20¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 12.—Cotton firm; middling 22c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; middling 23¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; no sales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling uplands 23c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Scotia	July 17	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	July 20	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 20	Liverpool.
Java	July 20	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	July 25	France.
Europa	July 27	Liverpool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Gazelle.....Houghton.....Attalissa.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Gazelle.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—U. S. M., A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Hendricks.....Houghton, 3 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated three feet four and a half inches and

THE VERY LATEST.

THE STRUGGLE IN CUBA.

Particulars of the Recent Defeat of the Spaniards—The Fannie Expedition—Proclamation of Captain General Valmaseda on Retiring.

KEY WEST, July 14.—Files of Havana papers and correspondence to the 12th instant have been received. The *Diario* publishes the particulars of the defeat of the Spaniards on the 29th near Holguin, and acknowledges that the Spanish loss was very severe. The victorious Cubans subsequently attacked and burned a portion of the town of Sama. The fighting commenced at 6 A. M. and continued until 5 P. M. The Cubans were unable to capture the intrenchments which were defended by one hundred and forty Spaniards. The Cubans captured one hundred horses, two hundred cattle and other materials. The Spaniards lost eleven killed: Cuban loss not given. The Spanish Col. Huerta pursued the Cubans killing several and recapturing forty-two horses and cattle and some war material. Five Spanish battalions are pursuing the Cubans. Col. Valena has arrived at Santiago de Cuba with thirty-six rifles, two hundred boxes of ammunition, two pieces artillery and a flag.

The correspondence of the *Official Bulletin* announces that twenty-nine members of the Fannie expedition have been killed. Many rumors are current of the fate of the expedition. The number of rifles captured are out of all proportion to that shipped in the Fannie.

Capt. General Valmaseda delivered up his office to Ceballos on the 9th inst. He issued on the occasion a proclamation to the people, saying, "Powerful motives moved me to demand my separation from the government of the island. This deprives me of power of earning the title of pacificator, precisely at the moment when I see that at a not remote period it will be possible to announce to the home government the termination of the war. But circumstances are superior to the will of man. The realization of terminating the war is undoubtedly reserved for my successor. I do not think it possible that the revolution can exist four or five months longer, it now being prostrate without resources, with its adherents killed or dispersed, and expeditions which sustained their hopes captured."

Gen. Ryan arrived this afternoon on the schooner Express, from Nassau. He denies the truth of the Spanish statement of the capture of the Fannie's troops, and says no cannon were landed.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, fresh to brisk southerly to easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and areas of rain will prevail on Monday from Tennessee to Lake Erie, upper lakes and Northwest; southeasterly to southwesterly winds and increasing cloudiness for the New England and Middle States, with possible areas of rain from Virginia and Pennsylvania to Southern New England; southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional areas of rain for South Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather on Monday or Tuesday night; westerly winds and generally clear weather for the Gulf States.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1872.

BREVITIES.

All the property of the Staten Island Railroad and Ferry Company will be sold under foreclosure on the 27th of August to satisfy claims of sufferers by the recent explosion.

The deaths in New York last week numbered 1,056.

Arrived, steamer Arragon, from Bristol.

A Railroad Mishap and Probable Homicide.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., July 13, 1872.

Two hand cars on the Bee Line came in collison near Fortsville to-day. Both were going at full speed, and the first one jumping the track, the other ran into it. Several men were severely hurt, and the one it is thought will die.

O. H. Branhon, a merchant at Alexandria, in this county, threw a stone at a drunken man named Pennington, striking him on the temple, for insulting his wife. It is thought Pennington cannot recover.

Barbarous Treatment of Children in the St. Louis House of Refuge.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The Grand Jury have made a report to Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court, in regard to the officers of the House of Refuge, in which they say a committee of their body visited that institution last week, and discovered that great cruelty is sometimes practiced upon its inmates. They cite three cases of the terrible whipping of young boys, and one case where pieces of flesh had actually been cut out of the boy's back by the lash. The boys were confined in a dark dungeon for trivial offenses, and kept there forty-eight hours without food or drink. The report says: "The House of Refuge is now conducted, is a deep, damning disgrace," and urges the court to effect, if possible, a change in its management.

Another Reaping Machine Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, Ind., July 13, 1872.

Yesterday afternoon an old gentleman by the name of David Seal, residing about five miles southeast of this city, had his arm cut off by a reaper. The machine became choked, and in reaching over to remove the grain he slipped and the horses started up, cutting off his arm. In trying to get out of the way he also slipped again, the reaper cutting his arm the second time. Late last evening the arm was amputated. It is thought he will probably recover.

Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed—Twenty Cars Wrecked.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—A heavy rain washed away the embankment of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad yesterday morning near East Pascagoula, and the engine of a freight train went in, wrecking twenty cars and killing the engineer, E. A. Cool, of Michigan, and a brakeman, John Cronan, of New York.

Accident on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., July 15.—The morning train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, shortly after leaving this place this morning, ran over a cow, throwing the engine and nine mail cars off the track, down an embankment thirty feet high. The fireman was seriously injured, and the engineer, mail agent, baggage master, mail boy or two other persons on the cars severely bruised.

Japan Refuses to Treat at Present—Efforts to Restore the Tycoon Unsuccessful.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—A steamer arrived to-day with Yokohama dates to June 22. The application for a treaty with America has been refused until other treaty powers are first visited. The serious disturbances at Nagatta, where some forty thousand persons, high and low, were implicated in a plot to restore the late Tycoon, has been quelled, by the loss of many killed.

Horrible Outrage of a Little Girl.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—Some unknown brute outraged the person of a little girl five years old, named Tilly Gilsbard, on Friday night, and then put her in an empty freight car on the Iron Mountain Railroad, where she was found in a terrible condition yesterday.

Proposed Scaling Match.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Dick Risdon, backer of the Ward brothers, offers to match Ellis Ward against any one in the State of New York in a single scull race for $1,000 a side, or the two Wards against any two men in the United States for $1,000 a side.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The first bale of this year's Texas crop of cotton was received in Galveston from Victoria on Saturday.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of St. Louis water bonds have been sold by Mayor Brown to the National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri, at 99¾ flat.

Sergeant Robert E. Carr shot and instantly killed Thermann Jordan at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, Saturday night. Both belonged to the Sixth United States artillery. Carr was arrested and lodged in jail.

The Memphis, Tenn., public is laboring under excitement caused by the report of the grand jury in session there to the Criminal Court, charging Wm. McLean, tax collector, with being a defaulter to Shelby county to the amount of over $100,000. McLean has held the office two or three terms. His present whereabouts is unknown.

John Riche, a brakeman was killed at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday, by a train passing over him, cutting both his legs off at the hips.

Augustus Viehofer, a German, was drowned at Wheeling yesterday while bathing in the river. He had been in this country only six months.

Frank G. Garland, proprietor of the Dennison House, St. Louis, cut his throat yesterday in a fit of delirium tremens. He will probably die.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Turner hall took place in Chicago yesterday in the presence of about fifteen thousand people.

The French Garde Republicaine band arrived in Chicago yesterday, and were received with a perfect ovation.

R. S. Boone was thrown from a buggy in Chicago on Friday, and died from his injuries on Saturday.

At Dexter Park, Chicago, on Saturday, the pigeon-shooting match between Able Kleeman and Capt. Bogardus was won by the former by a score of 91 to 90. The match was for $1,000. Bogardus staking $700 to Kleeman's $300, and was very close and exciting throughout, the score being repeatedly a tie.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1872.

A GROSS EXAGGERATION.

The Treasury Department officially states that the report that a series of daring and successful frauds on the general government have been practiced in the matter of registry of vessels, that commenced about the year 1865, is a gross exaggeration. The total number of vessels of foreign build wrecked, repaired and admitted to registry, does not exceed one hundred and twenty. Suits for forfeiture have been demanded against six vessels at New York out of this number, and fourteen more only are reported as suspected. The record of the Cuban privateer Pioneer shows that she took out a register on the 30th of March in New York, showing Lambert Norton, of New York, to be the sole owner, and G. L. Norton master, and sailed under the name of Resolute. The register, so far as the Treasury Department knows, has never been surrendered, and her name never properly changed. If this should prove true, under the act of 5th of May, 1864, the vessel is forfeited to the government, it being the penalty for the changing of the name of a vessel or attempting to conceil it or to deceive any officer or agent of the United States concerning it.

ABOUT ICEBERGS.

Their Size, Height and Movements.

THE ICEBERGS AT ST. JOHN'S.

Being compelled to close my letter from St. John's a few moments after entering the harbor, I had not time to properly describe the magnificent scene we witnessed among the stranded icebergs as we entered. The entrance to St. John's resembles very much that of the harbor of Havana, only that the Moro Castle is wantingin the towering rocks to the left. The passage between these rocks is not more than four hundred yards in width, and on either side of the entrance to this narrow passage stood two immense icebergs, stranded here on their passage down the Arctic stream. They were nearly opposite each other, that on the left side of the ship being about a hundred yards furthest seaward. The distance from the vessel to either of them as we passed in was not more than fifty feet. After viewing the first one all hands rushed to the right side of the ship to see the other monster, which presented a sight truly surprising to me. Its perfect shape, as viewed from the stern of the steamer it quietly settled down again in the sea, surrounded by the floating masses of crumbling ice that had become disintegrated from it whilst turning over. The grinding of huge masses of ice against our steamer so close to it evidently disturbed its equilibrium, though its fellow monster stood firm as a rock, throwing off from its unmelted surface from the base thereof, water poured into the sea, being the melting caused by the rays of the sun, which was shining brightly, and the huge mass surrounded by floating masses of crumbling ice that had become disintegrated from it whilst turning over. The grinding of huge masses of ice against our steamer so close to it evidently disturbed its equilibrium, though its fellow monster stood firm as a rock, throwing off from its unmelted surface from the base thereof, water poured into the sea, being the melting caused by the rays of the sun, which was shining brightly, and the huge mass surrounded by floating masses of crumbling ice that had become disintegrated from it whilst turning over.

On coming out of the harbor two hours afterward Captain Graham gave them a wider berth by ordering parting guns at each of them as he passed, evidently intending to give another spectacle for the amusement of his passengers. It was indeed a glorious sight, and one well worth a visit to St. John's to witness. The close view we had of these immense icebergs, as they floated in itself, but to see one turning itself leisurely over is seldom so closely witnessed even by the denizens of the ocean through which they current. They, however, resisted all further motion, and, after turned our gaze with a frozen stolidity, reflecting the rays of the setting sun as they had before those of the setting sun.

COURSE OF THE ICEBERGS.

The vast number of icebergs which are borne past the shores of Newfoundland during spring and early summer is reported to be almost incredible, and they do not cease to be seen containing prodigious cavern; and some with hollows containing vast accumulations of snow. Their appearance is that of chalk cliffs, with a glittering surface and emerald green fractures. Their pure blue water lies upon the surface, or fall in cascades from them. From these reservoirs vessels often obtain supplies of water peculiarly sweet and agreeable. They are entirely of fresh water frozen, and when opposite Newfoundland have floated nearly 2,000 miles from the place of their formation.

PERILS OF THE ARCTIC STREAM.

The scene presented during a storm by these floating ice mountains is represented to be particularly grand and frightful, and woe to the luckless mariner whose vessel is caught among them. Doubtless the several ocean steamers that have been lost since the days of the ill-fated steamer President, have met their fate in the arctic stream. That these dangers are not imaginary may be inferred from the results of this season's operations amid our ice-fields. At this date it is known that seventeen sailing vessels and three large steamers have been wrecked and totally destroyed, and at least fifty seal hunters have met with a watery grave, and twenty or thirty besides were seriously injured. Not for half a century has such a season of peril and destruction of life and shipping been known.—*Letter to Baltimore American.*

A NUMBER of romantic incidents occurred during the late musical jubilee. One of the pretty waiter girls in the refreshment department, and a member of the English band have promised to sing the Star Spangled Banner in wedlock one of these days. Their parting, necessarily conspicuous, was very affecting.—so they say. A drummer in the English band was met, just as he was leaving the Coliseum for New York, Thursday, by his sister, whom he had not met for twenty-one years. She had just arrived from Ireland, and only had ten minutes conversation with her brother.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage July 15, 1872.

	Cents.
Clark, J. W., Wilkins, Pa	1
Gilbert, R. H., Wexford, Pa	1
Walters, P. N., Cincinnati, Ohio	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

IS HE INSANE?

An Alleghenian in Trouble—He Alleges that His Friends Confine Him in a Lunatic Asylum in Order to get Hold of His Property.

There are but few old citizens who do not remember Col. Stockton, of Allegheny. The following from the Burlington, Vt., *Free Press*, of July 10th, will prove interesting: An important hearing took place this forenoon, before Chief Justice Pierpont, in the case of one Col. J. A. Stockton, of Allegheny city, Pa., formerly of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Stockton is a man about fifty-five years of age, and about five years ago was placed by some of his friends in the insane asylum at Vermont, Pa., and confined a year. Afterwards he was put into the State asylum at Harrisburg, from which he procured his discharge in six months, through the efforts of congressman Williams of the Pittsburgh district and prominent members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In July, 1869, he was again in custody by some of his relatives to Brattleboro, where, after an examidation, he was judged insane by Dr. W. A. Rockwell, and confined in the Vermont State Asylum until he made his escape about three weeks since. In climbing over the asylum fence his ankle was broken, his little finger, but still walked all the way to Windsor, where he took the cars for this city. He remained here as the guest of Mr. Aumi F. Stone, until the 28th of June, when the officers of the asylum came to take him back, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Pierpont, to show cause why he should be held as an insane person, and he was put in the hands of Sheriff Drew to await a hearing today.

Stockton, who is nervous, bright-looking man of some property, claims that he is not insane, but is the victim of a plot of some of his relatives to get rid of him. On the other hand, the officers of the asylum claimed that he had been violently insane by drink; and that his friends had him confined to prevent him running through his property. Stanley Watson appeared for Stockton, and Judge Shaw for the Trustees of the Asylum, who were represented by Dr. W. H. Rockwell. After arguments by counsel the Chief Justice decided that the statute of 1826, brought the case within the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, and therefore remanded him to the custody of Sheriff Drew, to be delivered by him to the officers of the Insane Asylum. The next step in the case will be to bring him before the Court of Chancery in Windsor county, of which Judge Barrett is the Chancellor. His counsel say they are abundantly able to prove his sanity. The case in its details promises to be somewhat similar to the ever-celebrated one of Commander Meade, U. S. N., heard in New York city a year or two since.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting on Saturday Afternoon.

The members of the Board of Health held a meeting at their rooms, new City Hall, on Saturday afternoon.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilmore offered the following: Resolved, That the Board of Health hereby instruct the Street Committee, in pursuance of section 10 of an act of Assembly passed April 12, 1872, to construct a sewer to take rain from Stevenson Ln. and Ann street; sewer at its intersection with Magee street, and sewer from Stevenson street, on the line of Suke run, to Marion street, in accordance with a plan recommended by the City Engineer. The Board deem the sewer to be necessary to urge upon the Street Committee immediate action as an absolute necessary sanitary measure.

A number of minor bills were presented by the Health Officer, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

A nuisance at Negley Run, concerning which complaint has been made by a number of farmers, will be stated within five days or it would be given in charge of Mr. Gray, and notice served upon the offending parties. Mr. Hoeveler was also complained against for hauling dead horses through the thoroughfares from the East Liberty stock yards. On motion of Dr. Gilmore, the health officer was instructed to prosecute parties who shall be guilty of violation of ordinances in transporting bones, garbage, &c., through the streets in open vehicles.

Mr. Gross offered a resolution to the effect that all persons removing dead animals from the stock yards be required to do so between the hours of 9 P. M. and and 5 A. M. from May 1 to October 1, and from the hours of 9 P. M. to 7 A. M. from October 1 to May 1. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Mother Superior of Mercy Hospital, stating that that institution would probably be offered for sale; that something definite would be known by the first of September, and requesting the Board, during its search for a site for the erection of a hospital, to consider the propriety of purchasing Mercy Hospital. It is located on the corner of Penn and Bird streets, is 108 feet wide by 177 long, three stories high, contains all the modern improvements, with a large tenement house on the grounds.

The bills were ordered to be paid and the meeting adjourned.

THE PHILLIPS CASE.

Argument Before the Court in the "Missing Witness" Case.

The case of Joseph K. Phillips, the missing witness in the Bender-Stacks homicide case, was argued on Saturday before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, on the motion made by Messrs. Ferguson and Murray to quash the attachment for the reason that the act of 1870 made the offense, if offense it was, a misdemeanor, and thus removed the case from the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Ferguson argued the case at some length, contending that the act of 1870 removed from the Court the power to impose summarily punishment for an offense of this kind, and that the only manner in which punishment could be inflicted was by indictment and conviction by a jury.

Hon. J. B Swoope argued in opposition to the motion. He contended that courts of whatever character, from the highest to the lowest, had power who failed to obey its mandates. This right had been acknowledged in all ages, and was still the settled principle. The act of 1870, he contended, was passed for a specific purpose, and was intended to work a change in the summary powers of the court, maliciously, wilfully and unlawfully placed himself beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. The law did not apply to the case under consideration in any particular, and in no way interfered with the rights or the power of the Courts previous to its passage. The gentleman referred to the importance of the witness in the case for which he was subpenaed, and said that it was absurd to think that a man who had been guilty of such conduct as the citizen should go unpunished, as he would if it were held that the offense came under the purview of the act of 1870. He said he did not desire to argue the case at length. He felt confident that the Court was disposed to maintain the dignity of its mandates, and was willing to submit the case to its discretion.

The Court announced that a decision would be rendered on next Saturday.

THE CATHOLIC ASYLUM.

Quadrennial Report of the Board of Managers.

The quadrennial report of the Board of Managers of the St. Paul's Catholic Asylum of this city has been received. The report covers nearly four years, during which time the Asylum has passed through financial troubles. In order to reduce the debt, loans were negotiated with several of the "Real Estate Banks" of the city, on notes varying from two to six years. These arrangements, of course, proved only of immediate benefit and eventually made the whole loan the heaviest liability. The liability the managers hope to reduce at as early a period as possible. The Board have determined that no more "Orphan's Fairs" shall be held. Following is the financial exhibit of the Board:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM APRIL 1, 1868, TO APRIL 1, 1872.

Receipts	$569,188 85	
Expenditures	504,125 51	
General balance		$ 5,052 34
Loans received	422,881 63	
Loans, discounts and interests paid	407,116 98	
Moneys loaned to and yet due by individuals to Asylum, including balance as above	15,462 69	
Net balance April 1, 1872		579 67
Sum of loans paid		$397,485 59

LIABILITIES TO DATE, APRIL 1, 1872.

Loans due sundries	$ 25,346 13
Duquesne bank mortgage	45,000 00
Thomas Keefe	5,000 00
Robert Briley	1,000 00
McCabe's estate	4,000 00
Interest on same, from Nov. 8, 1865, to April 1, 1872	840 00
Total liabilities	$ 79,186 13

ASSETS TO ABOVE DATE.

Due by Anne McChrystal	$ 623 00
Due by St. Mary's, at the Point	133 00
Due by St. Michael's, Limerick	4,500 00
Due by J. S	3,154 35
Due by A. J	2,000 00
Due by Mrs. Hickman	5,000 00
Due by McCabe bequest	5,000 00
Due by bequest of A. and Jh	1,000 00
Due by balance Freeport legacy	5,000 00
Due by Allegheny bequest	3,000 00
Balance on hand	579 67
Charities Valley Farm of 58½ acres, at the nominal sum of $600 per acre	35,250 00
Total assets	$89,310 02
Net debt of Asylum, April 1, 1872	18,876 11

The financial report concludes by stating that the differences between John Dury, Esq., and the Asylum have been satisfactorily settled.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 14, 1872, 8 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise.	Inch.	Fall.	Inch.
St. Paul		0	0	0	0
Fort Benton		0	0	0	0
Omaha	12.7	0	0	0	7
Davenport		0	0	0	0
Leavenworth		0	0	0	0
Keokuk	4.4	0	0	0	1
Cairo, Ills		0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	16.3	0	0	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	3.4	1	1	0	0
Chetnuti, Ohio	6.3	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky	4.3	0	0	0	2
Memphis, Tenn	10.6	0	0	0	3
Vicksburg, Miss		0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La		0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	2.4	0	0	0	2
New Orleans, La		0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Collision of the Fleetwood and Wildwood.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The steamers Fleetwood and Wildwood collided at California, about fifteen miles above Pike, at night. The Fleetwood had her wheelhouse and suffered injuries to her engine. The Andy Baum went up to-day to take her place. The Wildwood was unjured.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—River seven feet and falling. Arrived—Nashville, Memphis; Arlington, St. Louis. Departed—Wild Cat, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—River falling, with four feet four inches in the canal, and two feet four inches in the chute. Hot and cloudy; threatening rain to-day; partially cloudy to-night. Arrived—J. E. Rankin, Cincinnati. Departed—J. E. Rankin, Evansville.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 14.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Mary Alice, St. Louis; Bodmann, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; N. W. C., Caseyville; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis; Mary Alice, New Orleans. The river has fallen one inch. Light showers this forenoon; cloudy and cool to-night.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Alps and City of Chester, Memphis; St. Croix, Stillwater; Henry Ames, New Orleans; Davenport, St. Paul; Cowan, Louisville; Natrona, LaCrosse. There were no departures. River rising. Clear and very warm.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

LOOK out for your dog to-day.

THE churches were not crowded yesterday.

THE South Side has commenced organizing Grant and Wilson clubs.

THE Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane Railway is to be in operation to-day certain.

THE Pittsburgh, as a public singer, *draws* well, but fails to give satisfaction.

THERE was considerable fighting and disorder on the hill districts on Saturday night.

NO business of special importance was disposed of in the Common Pleas on Saturday.

THE first carwent up the Mt Oliver Inclined Plane at half past five o'clock Friday evening.

THE ponds in the vicinity of Sarah street, East Birmingham are to be drained. Better hurry the work up.

THERE will be five eclipses this year—two of the sun, two of the moon, and one of Greeley, Brown & Co.

THE lecture room of the Carson-street M. E. Church, South Pittsb rgh, will be dedicated on next Sabbath.

SOME country congregations worshipped on the green grass yesterday in preference to their churches.

THE RAIN has carried away a portion of the wall surrounding the Fifteenth street hay scales in Birmingham.

JUSTICE Salisbury, of Birmingham, sentenced James McConnell ten days to jail for assaulting Wm. McKiver.

SUNDRY sermons were the inviting inducements which helped to fill up the pews in our churches yesterday.

THE Fifth avenue sewer, at the foot of Dinwiddie street, has suffered considerably from the recent heavy rains.

NOTE the change of time on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The new schedule appears in our advertising columns.

THE Allegheny parks were crowded last evening, the masses taking the opportunity to enjoy the delightful breezes.

THE alarm of fire from box 91, on Saturday night, was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in Soho. Damage trifling.

ON Saturday Mayor Blackmore had but one Work House case, that of Edward Shay, who was sent up for sixty days as a vagrant.

ONLY eleven common cases before the Mayor on Saturday morning. Yesterday morning fifty-five jubilants answered roll call.

THE HEARING in the Flinders-Kirkwood affair has been again postponed. Mr. Kirkwood not having sufficiently recovered to attend.

A NUMBER of congregations in the city have decided on forgoing Sabbath evening services in the churches during the "heated term."

THE Oakland M. E. Church and the Natrona Literary Association applied to court on Saturday for charters. The usual orders were made.

THE railroad race which was to have come off on the Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon, was postponed, owing to the swiftness of the current.

MR. GRAY, who was overcome by the heat on Thursday last, already reported, died on Saturday. He resided in the rear of No. 14 Strawberry alley.

DAVID FURNIER got drunk on Saturday night and fought a policeman. The Mayor fined him only ten dollars yesterday, as it was his first offence in that way.

A BOARD walk is being laid from the head of Mount Oliver incline to the Murray farm, a distance of a half mile, by McLain & Maple, real estate agents.

THE leader of the Reserve Silver Cornet Band, of Allegheny, has tendered to the Park Commissioners a free concert, to be given next Wednesday evening.

ON Saturday night Daniel Dougherty attacked officer Peter Kruter without provocation, and was arrested therefor. The Mayor fined him ten dollars yesterday.

THE July session of the United States Circuit and District Courts, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will be held in Erie, commencing on Monday next, 22d inst.

THE Reserve Silver Cornet Band has offered to give a gratuitous concert in the West Park, on Wednesday evening. The Commissioners have accepted.

THE honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. F. A. Noble, of the Third Presbyterian Church, at the recent commencement of Western Reserve College.

WM. MANDRE, Esq., a young and prominent citizen of Sheraden'v., died on Sunday last of typhoid fever. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and will be buried with its rites in that city.

YESTERDAY a young lad in a South Side church became sea sick from the effect produced by the preliminary flourishes of fans all around her. She had to be taken from the building.

THE Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of Williamsport, and John L. Hall, of Boston, Mass., have gone into bankruptcy, in the United States District Court, on petitions of their creditors.

A GIRL about seventeen years old, employed in the house of Dr. Marchand at Irwin station, Westmoreland county, fell from a bridge across a cistern, fell in and was drowned on Saturday.

ON and after to-morrow the through mail train, leaving Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock, will connect in this way, will make connection at Bridgeport for Bedford and the intermediate points, except Sunday.

WM. OAKEY was drunk and disorderly on Saturday night, and when officer Wray attempted to arrest him he took a fall out of him. He was sentenced him to the workhouse for thirty days.

JAMES CONWAY made an information on Saturday before Alderman Strain against Mrs. Sarah Conway with the larceny of three dollars cash, and a vest. Defendant was arrested and held in $300 bail.

THE Rev. J. D. Herr preached last evening in his church before the Chapters of Temperance and Wisdom, Nos. 1 and 2. The members of the lodges were in regalia, and presented a handsome appearance.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR has issued a warrant for the arrest of John Barr, on charge of assault and battery preferred by Anthony Lang. Eugene McCarthy charges J. McFetridge with a similar offense. Same action.

ANOTHER meeting of the Third Ward school board was held on the evening of May ult. The meeting came to a dead lock on the election for principal, Miss Graham and Mr. Stephenson receiving tie votes.

JOHN MCSWIGGEN, entered Kaufman & Bro's. tailoring establishment on Carson and Twelfth streets Birmingham on Saturday, and proceeded to steal cloth. He made a mistake and was arrested.

ON Saturday morning a soldier named John Short, a deserter from the regular army, was arrested and committed to jail by Alderman Strain, awaiting officer in this city, to await orders for his further disposition.

THE CONFLICT of jurisdiction between the Burgess and Chief of Police of East Birmingham has been settled by the Police Committee of Council, and the latter not to entirely ignore the latter in the conduct of police affairs.

ON Saturday a horse attached to a buggy, belonging to John Hebbing, who was driving along Ohio street, became frightened at a passing train, and when called to obey its mandates. This right had been acknowledged in all ages, and was still the settled principle. The act of 1870, he contended, was passed for a specific purpose, and was intended to work a change in the summary powers of the court, maliciously, wilfully and unlawfully placed himself beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. The law did not apply to the case under consideration in any particular, and in no way interfered with the rights or the power of the Courts previous to its passage. The gentleman referred to the importance of the witness in the case for which he was subpenaed, and said that it was absurd to think that a man who had been guilty of such conduct as the citizen should go unpunished, as he would if it were held that the offense came under the purview of the act of 1870. He said he did not desire to argue the case at length. He felt confident that the Court was disposed to maintain the dignity of its mandates, and was willing to submit the case to its desretion.

The Court announced that a decision would be rendered on next Saturday.

THE CATHOLIC ASYLUM.

Quadrennial Report of the Board of Managers.

The quadrennial report of the Board of Managers of the St. Paul's Catholic Asylum of this city has been received. The report covers nearly four years, during which time the Asylum has passed through financial troubles. In order to reduce the debt, loans were negotiated with several of the "Real Estate Banks" of the city, on notes varying from two to six years. These arrangements, of course, proved only of immediate benefit and eventually made the whole loan the heaviest liability. The liability the managers hope to reduce at as early a period as possible. The Board have determined that no more "Orphan's Fairs" shall be held. Following is the financial exhibit of the Board:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM APRIL 1, 1868, TO APRIL 1, 1872.

Receipts	$569,188 85	
Expenditures	504,125 51	
General balance		$ 5,052 34
Loans received	422,881 63	
Loans, discounts and interests paid	407,116 98	
Moneys loaned to and yet due by individuals to Asylum, including balance as above	15,462 69	
Net balance April 1, 1872		579 67
Sum of loans paid		$397,485 59

LIABILITIES TO DATE, APRIL 1, 1872.

Loans due sundries	$ 25,346 13
Duquesne bank mortgage	45,000 00
Thomas Keefe	5,000 00
Robert Briley	1,000 00
McCabe's estate	4,000 00
Interest on same, from Nov. 8, 1865, to April 1, 1872	840 00
Total liabilities	$ 79,186 13

ASSETS TO ABOVE DATE.

Due by Anne McChrystal	$ 623 00
Due by St. Mary's, at the Point	133 00
Due by St. Michael's, Limerick	4,500 00
Due by J. S	3,154 35
Due by A. J	2,000 00
Due by Mrs. Hickman	5,000 00
Due by McCabe bequest	5,000 00
Due by bequest of A. and Jh	1,000 00
Due by balance Freeport legacy	5,000 00
Due by Allegheny bequest	3,000 00
Balance on hand	579 67
Charities Valley Farm of 58½ acres, at the nominal sum of $600 per acre	35,250 00
Total assets	$89,310 02
Net debt of Asylum, April 1, 1872	18,876 11

The financial report concludes by stating that the differences between John Dury, Esq., and the Asylum have been satisfactorily settled.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 14, 1872, 8 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise.	Inch.	Fall.	Inch.
St. Paul		0	0	0	0
Fort Benton		0	0	0	0
Omaha	12.7	0	0	0	7
Davenport		0	0	0	0
Leavenworth		0	0	0	0
Keokuk	4.4	0	0	0	1
Cairo, Ills		0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	16.3	0	0	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	3.4	1	1	0	0
Chetnuti, Ohio	6.3	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky	4.3	0	0	0	2
Memphis, Tenn	10.6	0	0	0	3
Vicksburg, Miss		0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La		0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	2.4	0	0	0	2
New Orleans, La		0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Collision of the Fleetwood and Wildwood.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The steamers Fleetwood and Wildwood collided at California, about fifteen miles above Pike, at night. The Fleetwood had her wheelhouse and suffered injuries to her engine. The Andy Baum went up to-day to take her place. The Wildwood was unjured.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—River seven feet and falling. Arrived—Nashville, Memphis; Arlington, St. Louis. Departed—Wild Cat, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—River falling, with four feet four inches in the canal, and two feet four inches in the chute. Hot and cloudy; threatening rain to-day; partially cloudy to-night. Arrived—J. E. Rankin, Cincinnati. Departed—J. E. Rankin, Evansville.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 14.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Mary Alice, St. Louis; Bodmann, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; N. W. C., Caseyville; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis; Mary Alice, New Orleans. The river has fallen one inch. Light showers this forenoon; cloudy and cool to-night.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Alps and City of Chester, Memphis; St. Croix, Stillwater; Henry Ames, New Orleans; Davenport, St. Paul; Cowan, Louisville; Natrona, LaCrosse. There were no departures. River rising. Clear and very warm.

DIED.

WOODBURN.—July 14th, at 2 A. M., JAMES PAUL, son of Rev. R. F. and M. A. Woodburn, aged fifteen months and twelve days.

Funeral from residence of parents, 295 Federal street, Allegheny City, TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 9½ A. M., to proceed to Sewickley Cemetery by the 10 23 A. M. train on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

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